THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,241—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25. 1911. PRICE:· ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND-ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1911				
28th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7922
11th ,,	DELTA	8053	......	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA........	10885
25th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	—
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10512
22nd ,,	* ARCADIA........	7000	....	...
25th ,,	PERSIA........	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th ,,	CALEDONIA......	7558	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA......	9500
22nd ,,	MANTUA........	10885	....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA......	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA........	10890
20th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea....	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino..	4,380	L. Mancini ...	15th Feb. 1911
D. Balduino ..	4,580	G. Magazzine.	15th Mar. 1910
R. Rubattino..	4,580	L. Mancini ...	15th April 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets..........	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years.....	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri...	6,000	D. Moresco...	16th Feb. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito ...	16th Mar. 1911
Capri	6,000	D. Moresco ..	16th April 1911.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to .... to SINGAPORE Rs. 185 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No.1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No.2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No.3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer,	Tons,	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Pundua ...	3305	Thurs.	26th Jan.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	27th Jan.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga ...	2171	Mon.	30th Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M.

* Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
† Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 26th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Fulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 30th January, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MALABAR, TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Itinda," 5251 tons, sailing on or about the 28th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th January, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5,533...	Casanova...	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142...	Ristorcelli..	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685 ..	Rebufat ...	13th April 1911.
Armand Behic ...	6,385...	Guionnet...	11th May 1911.
Caledonien...	4,130...	......	8th June 1911.
Oceanien............	4,143...	......	6th July 1911.
Salazie....	4,147...	Riquier	3rd Aug. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Dumbea	5,685	...Rebufat ...	27th Jan. 1911.
Armand Behic ..	6,385	...Guionnet...	24th Feb. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, amidships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
Umvolosi.........	4,500.........	14th February, 1911.

Fare Rs. 375 to Rs. 420.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia ...	5103	Wm. Kelso	25th Jan. 1911
Castalia ...	6383	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1911
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson	16th Mar. ,,
Olympia ...	5121	Geo. Mitchell	26th ,, ,,
Circassia ...	5716	C F Osborne R N R	15th Apl. ,,
Scindia ...	5106	Wm. Kelso	24th ,, ,,
Castalia ...	6383	J. Hamilton	7th May ,,
Elysia ...	6368	A. Haig	20th ,, ,,
Massilia ...	5091	J. Thomson.........	10th June ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£	1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£	800,000
RESERVE FUND.........	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore
Chittagong, Tuticorin, Cochin, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Ellya.
Aden (Camp.), Aden, (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Entebbe, Kampala, Uganda.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up.....................Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits.....................Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay. Calcutta. Singapore. Hongkong. Canton. Manila.
Cebu. Shanghai. Hankow. Peking. Yokohama. Kobe.
San Francisco. Washington. Mexico. Panama. Colon. Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....................Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....................	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....................	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES.

To obtain a thorough appreciation of all the special and interesting features of a race as a whole, to anxiously watch the performance or form of a horse in which you are most interested and to enjoy a race from the start to an exhilarating finish, you cannot do without one of the following.

BINOCULARS.—

GOERZ—TRIEDER
NEO—TRIEDER
HELI—TRIEDER
PAGOR
LONDON DERBY
MARCKS' PRISM

They are revelations in power, precision and field of view. The use of any one of the foregoing glasses will present to your sight something

NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY,

as they possess the power of Binocular Telescopes six times their size and they will give you a phenomenal field which cannot be obtained in any other form of binocular or telescope.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

To hand just now from MESSINA.

SWEET ORANGES at Re. 1 per doz., and LEMOS for lemon squash.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS' CONFECTIONERY SPECIALITIES.

FRESH MADE AT THEIR CONFECTIONERY WORKS, 15-16-17, TAMARIND LANE.

MONGINI'S	Chocolates in ½ lb. and 1 lb. cartons	Rs. 2 per lb
MONGINI'S	Nougat ,, ,, packets	,, 2 ,,
MONGINI'S	Caramels (plain)	,, 1-8 ,,
MONGINI'S	Marzipan (in boxes)	,, 0-8 per box.
MONGINI'S	Assorted Confectionery in presentation picture boxes of three sizes ... ... Rs. 2, Rs. 3-14 and	,, 5-12 ,,
MONGINI'S	Dessert Chocolate Confectionery ... ... at Re. 1 and	,, 2 ,,

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

WEDDING CAKES,

Confectionery, Provisions & Stores will be posted free on application.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAQUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Good Reliable Road Service

is what you need, and you can obtain it at a moderate price by fitting your mount with a pair of

EDINBURGH OR SCOTTISH TYRES.

They have been ridden by a large army of cyclists for the last fifteen years, and are recognised as the best medium-priced tyres on the market. Just the thing if you are re-fitting. Ask your local cycle agent to let you see samples.

BOOKLET FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.

Tyre Manufacturers to
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE ... ... 188, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

10 per cent discount is now offered on Motor Covers.
15 ,, ,, ,, ,, Motor Tubes.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co. LTD.

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL
MOTOR
SPIRIT.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP."

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY. LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred, 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.) 5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 24 per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

Now Ready.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, Bombay.

BY

LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette" and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Press.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1911, for:—

(a) the supply of steam-coal, during 1911-12.

(b) work in landing, carting, weighing and stacking coal, during 1911-12.

2. Form of Contract, and all other particulars can be obtained free of charge on application to the Undersigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

E. H. HEWETT, A.M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI AHMED HAJI ESMAIL, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, deceased.

JENABBAI, widow of HAJI AHMED HAJI ESMAIL, of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, residing at Kambeker Street, outside the Fort, on behalf of MAHOMED ESMAIL, ABDUL KAVI alias ABDUL KARIM and ABDUL AZIM alias ABDUL RAHIM, the minor sons of the deceased..............................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the First year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALBARI,
The 24th day of January, 1911.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PESTONJI BEZONJI CHOKSI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within Fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground whereof Balcrishna V. Wassoodeo, is the Fazendar, together with the Messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at Mirza Oil Maker Street, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 85 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1933, and bounded on the East by the house of Nusserwanji Bomanji Khalka, on the West by the house of Cowasji Shapurji Sanga, on the North by the said Mirza Oil Maker Street, and on the South by a Sweeper's passage, which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 622 and Street No. 63, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1911.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PANCHGANI

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A high grade School in splendid climate.

ONLY English Teachers of high attainments and experience engaged.

TWO NEW UNIVERSITY MEN JOIN THE STAFF IN 1911.

Thorough instruction given in

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON, 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests, Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they will despatch a Personally Conducted Party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses):—

1st class on P. and O. Steamer...	Rs. 2,500
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AND GENERAL

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Piroo Lane and Imamwada Road known as Hamam Khana.

Under instructions of the executor of the last will of the late Aga Shamsudin Shah bin Aga Jangishah, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following properties, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of Piroo Lane, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 242 square yards or thereabouts, forming part of Collector's New Survey No. 3660, and assessed by the Municipality under Street Nos. 66 and 66 and 68 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the north and east by the property of Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, on or towards the South by the Jail Road, now called Imamwada Road, and on or towards the West by the said Peroo Lane.

On the same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Imamwada Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, known as the Hamamkhana or Turkish Bath, containing by admeasurement 291 sq. yds. or thereabouts and built on land forming part of New Survey No. 3101 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Street No. 39, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the Jail Road or Imamwada Road, on or towards the south and east by the Khoja Burial ground and a well, belonging to that burial ground, and on or towards the west by the Moghul Musjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of house No. 1-3, First Umerkhadi Row.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 27th instant at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli.

No. 1—The old coal shed 29ft.-6in. by 55ft.-6in. It is an open shed with double ring post truss with Mangalore tiled roof and floorpaved with blue stone ladi. The whole to be removed, including paving.

No. 2—The old shed lift chamber, 17ft.-3in by 31ft. 3in., It is built of brick masonry with teakwood framing, Mangalore tiled roof. Walls to be pulled down to ground level. Paving not to be removed.

No. 3—The old centrifugal pump house, 18ft.-3in. by 35ft.-6in. It is built of brick masonry with teakwood framing, Mangalore tiled roof. To be removed completely.

No. 4.—The old incinerator with small brick chimney. It is built of brick masonry. The whole to be removed completely.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

The property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred C spring landau in good order.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Admore House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved furniture by Roberts, McKenzie Bresslauer, and others, rich glass and crockery-ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, cases of best plated spoons and forks by Walker and Hall, rich Persian carpets, oleographs and oil paintings, solid brass standard lamps, porcelain jardiniers, velvet drawingroom suite, one piano by Rose and Co., in excellent condition, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawingroom cabinets, glass door almyrahs handsome flower vases and table ornaments, chest of drawers, teapoys, marble top wash-hand and dressing tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, ice-box, copper utensils, copper boiler, etc., etc., the property of P. L. Wright, Esqr., and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One 15-20 H. P. Penhard motor car, 5 seated, tonneau body, with lamps and assessories complete in perfect running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th January, 1911.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

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* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

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MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S BOYS' AND GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS, BYCULLA.

FOUNDER'S DAY,
29TH JANUARY, 1911.

Celebration of Holy Communion, Christ Church, 8 A.M.

ALL parents of Children and patrons and friends of the Schools are invited to be present at the ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS on MONDAY, 30th January, from 2-30 to 6-30 P.M. The Band will play from 4 to 6-30 P.M.

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CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE.

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A SCREAM
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THE FUNNIEST SHOW
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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

BAND, THURSDAYS & SATURDAYS,
from 6 to 8 Evening,
and every night at 9-30.

COMING EVENTS.

TUESDAY, 31ST JANUARY—Gymkhana Night;

TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY—Carnival.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day, for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd. For prospectus and particulars apply to

PROF. O. V. MULLER, M. A.,
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Elphinstone College, Bombay.

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

POPPY LEVER WATCH.—Nickel Silver, elegant shaped, serviceable, non-magnetic Watch, Rs. 10.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Hornby Road and Church Gate St., Bombay.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

FLAT TO LET.—Fully Furnished FLAT BERYL HOUSE, Wodehouse-Road, for 6 months, from March 1st (earlier if required). Two entertaining Rooms, two Bed-rooms, Dressing-Rooms, English Baths, usual offices, servants' quarters, Electric Lift, lights and fans. Rs. 250.—Apply to "X Z," Care of this Office.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c. is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

IMPORTANT TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS AND ELECTRIC PLANT MERCHANTS.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late J. N. Tata, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the ground floor shop of the Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, next to Gool Mansions, the following:—

Dayton, Western, Westinghouse, Hunter, Lahmeyer, ceiling fans of 2 and 4 blades; Comfort, Westinghouse Lahmeyer, Table Fans of 12 inches blades; Lahmeyer ventilators of 12 inches blades; Sturtevant motor-starters; three complete push button gears for automatically working the lifts from different floors; one complete push button gear of 3 self-starters; Lahmeyer dynamos, main switchboards of 3 and 4 panels; oil separator, copper condensor coil, Lahmeyer ventilators, Arc Lamps, Flame Arc Lamps; Liliput Arc Lamps, Miniature Arc Lamps, Lead Covered Table; galvanized Steel Rope, Scrap Brass Bolts and nuts, carbon batteries; switchboards, distribution boards, armature, &c.

Descriptive catalogues are published and the plant is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th January, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
11, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate near Dadar Road, Bhundarwada Road, Lower Mahim,

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Abdul Rehman Haji Ahmed, and on account and at the risk of Paschal Salvador Nunes, the mortgagor, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July, 1903, SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that the right, title and interest of the said Paschal Salvodor Nunes, in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land being an oart or garden together with the messuages, tenements or dwellinghouse, huts and out-houses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Lower Mahim, known by the name of Bhandarwada Road, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 3,751, Old Survey No. 2/418, and New Survey No. 3/1,778, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality, under G Ward No. 739 (1), 2739 (2), and Street Nos. 204, 204 A, and containing by admeasurement 909 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the oart of Thomas D'Silva, on or towards the South by the oart of Ignacia D'Silva, on or towards the east partly by the oart belonging to the Roman Catholic Church of Massa Senhora De Salvacao, at Lower Mahim, and partly by the oart of Marthandraw and Vishwanath Joshi, and on or towards the west partly by the property of Felix Nunes, and partly by a private passage, leading from the public road, known as Bhandarwada Road, to the premises now under description.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned Auctioneers,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th January, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES situate at Indore and Sanavad respectively in the Territories of H.H. the Maharaja of Indore together with valuable machineries of Cotton Presses with engines, boilers and other moveable properties connected therewith and used or intended to be used in connection therewith respectively.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will, under the instructions of Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Attorneys for the respondent and plaintiffs' Assignee Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Mody the Receiver appointed by the High Court in Appeal No. 22 of 1909 and Suit No. 188 of 1899 and on account and risk of the appellant and defendant Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vayedina sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, in two lots, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 25th day of January 1911, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), the valuable immoveable properties under the power of sale granted to the said Respondent and plaintiffs' Assignee by an Order dated the 4th day of October, 1910 in the said High Court Suit No. 188 of 1899 and Appeal No. 22 of 1909.

Lot No. 1.

Firstly.—All that piece of land or ground situate in the City of Indore near the Indore Railway Station together with Cotton Presses, offices and other buildings erected thereon and bounded on or towards the east and south by the public roads leading to the City, on or towards the west by the land belonging to the Holkar Sirkar which used formerly to be vacant but on which recently sheds for soldiers have been erected and on or towards the north by the property of the Holkar Sirkar called the Gadi Hadda. The same will not, however, include any ginning machinery on the premises.

Secondly.—All that piece of land situate in the City of Indore near the Indore Railway Station together with bungalow and chawl erected thereon and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kasirao Dada, on or towards the west by a public road leading to Ranipura, on or towards the north by a public road leading from the RailwayGoods Station to the City and on or towards the south by the property of Zamindar.

Together with all the machinery of one Cotton Press with engines, boiler and other moveable property connected therewith and used or intended to be used in connection therewith,

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the press and office standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Sanavad in the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Indore known as Sanavad Press.

Together with one Cotton Press with engines, boilers and other movable properties connected therewith and used or intended to be used in connection therewith.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Solicitors, at their office at Sidick Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

Bombay, 25th January, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,

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A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 235,000

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

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Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

			Town.	Post.
Yearly	...	...	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	...	...	7	8
Quarterly ...	...	...	4	[illegible]

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 23.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	...79 11-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs...	25·29 1-2 unchgd
3 per cent. Rentes	...97 1-4—1-4
Berlin Cheques on London	...20·47 + 1-2
Bar Silver Spot	24 1-2 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence ..	24 11-16unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...	...63 7-8+1-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate)	...1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of Rate 4 1-2 p.c. since.	1-12-10
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	95 1-4unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight..	3 7-8 +1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 5-8 + 1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 1-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 1-4 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77 9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 3 5-8+3-8
Do. 7 day market loans ...	3 5-8+1-8

MANCHESTER, January 23.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Total Sales ...	15,000
Sold on speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Sales of East Indian ...	......
Imports ...	10,000
Spots	Steady with good demand.
Futures ...	Quiet.
East Indian ...	Quiet.
Manchester	Fair demand at firm rates.
Mid-Americans	...8·07 unchgd
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	11 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·83	7·84	7·85
	— 2	— 2	— 2
Mid. Uplands	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
	7·86	7·85	7·85
G. O. C.	— 2	— 2	— 2
	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool	7·22	7·22	7·25
	— 2	— 2	— 2

LONDON, Jan. 23.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi ... 35 1-2
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do Name of Ports—London.
Do Whether Sellers, &c.—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ... 2,230,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs ... 34 1-2
Do Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 34 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 33 1-4
Months—Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 72 7-8
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 48
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 46 1-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Value.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs. ex-ship ... 41 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 69 1-2
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Hamburg—Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 12 1 1-2
Months of Shipment.—May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 5 2—Value—Firmer.

SKIN SALE.

Goat skin sale opened to-day with good demand.
Goat skins offered 1217000.
Sheep skins offered 1,56000.
Goat skin Madras 1d. to 2d. lower.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to 16th January 1,12,54,000 Commercial bales.

BOMBAY, January 24.

EXCHANGE.

Market is steady.

We quote:—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 3-16d.
Credits 3 m/s	1s. 4 11-32d.
" " Forward	1s. 4 1-4d. Apl
" 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Francs 3 m/s	171 1-2
Marks 3 m/s	139 1-4
60 d/s. Hongkong	132
" Shanghai	177 1-4
" Japan	149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Govt. Paper market has closed at
94-15 ready
95 2nd February settlement.
95-2 to 3 2nd March Settlement.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London remained unchanged both for ready and forward at 24 1-2 and 24 11-16 respectively whereas New York also closed steady at 53.

Locally Silver market opened at Rs. 71-14-0. London market remained unchanged, but private wires reported steady. Our market remained strong and demand originated more, hence prices advanced to Rs. 72-2-0 at the close. Demand for ready was good and about 70 to 80 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained dull in absence of any up-country and local demand and prices declined by quarter to half an anna. Demand for Sovereign was meagre and prices declined by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirset ...	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu ...	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	23	15	9
National Bank ...	24	0	0
Chartered Bank ...	23	15	0
Sovereigns Shield ...	15	1	0
Do. Dragon ...	15	0	0
Australian ...	24	0	0
English Gold ...	24	0	0
Native Bullion ...	23	14	6
Indian Specie Bank ...	23	14	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	71	12	0
117 Penny Ready ...	71	11	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement ...	72	2	0
Second do ...	72	8	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed—Firm. London Price was 5-8 up. Demand seemed a pinch more and prices advanced by an anna to two.

Rapeseed—Quiet. London price for Brown was unchanged and Yellow Gujerat declined by 6d. Locally sellers being more prices declined by an anna.

Wheat—Steady. Demand seemed nominal and prices declined by half an anna.

Castorseed, Gigellyseed, Cottonseed & Groundnuts—Quiet but steady. Price remained steady and moderate business is passing.

Poppyseed, and Mowraseed—Quiet. Prices unchanged. Demand dull.

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Monday, 23rd January, 1911:—

Wheat ...	32,023	cwts
Linseed ...	163	"
Rapeseed ...	2,370	"
Gingellyseed ...	15,428	"
Poppyseed ...	170	"
Groundnuts ...	24,332	"
Castorseed ...	6,761	"
Rice ...	95,272	"
Myrobollams ...	5,651	"
Cottonseed ...	38,644	"
Mowraseed ...	90	"
Gram ...	2,968	"
Joowar ...	2,351	"
Maize ...	607	"

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,567 1-2
India ...	84
Eastern Bank ...	71 1-2
Indian Specie ...	53 1-4

MILLS.

David ...	370
Manockji Petit ...	2,677 1-2
Kohinoor ...	625

PRESS.

Indian Cotton ...	130
New Mofussil ...	812 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	18
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	117 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	169 1-2
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	290
Treacher and Co. ...	492 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley ...	485

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 points down, New York 15 down and New York futures were 13 and 15 down.

Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the mills and exporters being moderate prices for ready declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Liverpool opener showed 2 to 3 points down.

Market for new crop was steady, and there being buyers and sellers prices fluctuated by Re. 1 to Rs. 2.

Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 357 in the morning, but demand being more advanced to Rs. 359 at the close.

200	Jamshed Mill	...Mahwdee	... 299
200	do	...Bengal	... 305
200	Jiwraj Mill	... do	... 300
200	E Sinner and Co	... do	... 338
200	Volkart Bros	...Nagpur	... 375
200	A Blascheck	...Bengal	... 300
200	Bombay Co	...Wardha	... 380
100	Curla Mill	...Kad.	... 370
100	Morarji Mills	...Parbhani	... 365
100	do	...Barsi	... 369
100	do	...Khamgaon	... 350
200	Ralli Bros	...Khandesh	... 340

Bengal Hand Gin Fine	320
" F Good	310
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	331
" F Good	378
Sind Punjab Fine	329
" F Good	316
Khandesh Fine	353
" F Good	341
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	370
F Good	360
Akola Khangaum Fine	368
" F Good	356
Amraoti Fine	367
" F Good	356
Yeotmal Fine	374
" F Good	364
Nagpore Fine	379
" F Good	369
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	381
F Good	371
Methia Fine	352
" F Good	340
Broach Gin Fine	377
" F Good	367
Broach Gin Good	357
Sawginned Good	372
Comptah Gin	374
Westerns H. G	352
Do M G	339

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 23rd January, 1911:—

Khandeish ...	4,061	Bales
Central India ...	1,812	"
Barsi and Nagur ...	605	"
Berar ...	3,314	"
Central Provinces...	1,542	"
Oomras ...	11,335	"
Dhollera ...	350	"
Broach ...	57	"
Coompta and Dharwar ...	13	"
Westerns ...	82	"
Bengal N. W. P. ...	1,785	"
Bengals Rajputana ...	2,139	"
Rajputana...	...	"
Sind ...	1,129	"
Persia ...	12	"
American ...	...	"
Egyptian ...	...	"
Other sorts ...	1	"
Total...	16,942	

METALS.

We quote:—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28	Rs. 53 12
	35 42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 55 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 45 0
Tin Ingots ...		„ 49 12
Georgshutte ...		„ 20 8
Copper Sheetings ...		„ 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings ...		„ 47 4
Copper Ingots ...		„ 46 12

LIVERPOOL, January 21.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Monday, January 23.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Fox ...	......	1,275	13,845
5 Boxes ...	......	3,75,000	......
12 do ...	1,51,704	7,50,000	......
1 Box ...	......	285	2,863
1 Bag ...	......	......	4,545
2 Cases ...	......	60,000	......
4 Packages ...	......	36,780	2,110
1 Bundle ...	......	7,515	......

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
109 Bars ...	2,00,000	......	......
37 do ...	64,000	......	......
4 Packages...	......	435	......

Importers.	Vessel.	From
C Cullianjee ...	Salsette	Aden
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	Devanha	Freemantle
National Bank of India ...	do	do
J H E Obadiah ...	Salsette	Alexandria
B Castoorchand & Co ...	do	Marseilles
Mercantile Bank of India...	Devanha	Auckland
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	Adelaide
The B & P S N & Co ...	Khosron	Jeddah
Sundry Importers ...	do	do
H A M Shoostary ...	Rahmani	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st & 22nd January, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	108	1,23,614
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	213	2,45,468

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas-Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 7th January, were Rs. 2,090, making the total earnings for the week 1st January 1911 to 7th January 1911—Rs. 2,090.

THE S.-V.-R. PEN.
(Suaviter.)

Does not scratch or break. It retains its golden colour and does not corrode in hot moist climates. It forms the letters neatly so as to give character to one's handwriting. Ladies like it because it writes smooth as velvet.

6 Annas per box.

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To be obtained from Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., at all their Branches.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATERS—January 17, at Dera Ismail Khan, to Captain and Mrs. R S Waters 40th Pathans, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay in the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society rooms, Town Hall, at 6 p.m.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p. m. Star Film, "The Flag of Company H." The Marionettes.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies' Session 9 to 10 a. m.; Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p. m.; 9-30 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Doors open to people who trust in themselves."—S. J. Reid.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the English Mails of the 13th instant, which left Aden at 8 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Caledonia" leaves Bombay harbour, on Saturday next.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, Dr. H. Mann, Principal Agricultural College, Poona, will deliver a public lecture, to-day at 6-30 p.m. on "The Opportunities of to-day" in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) A paper will be read on "National or Racial Psychology as a subject for anthropological research illustrated by a comparison of English and Indian—Aryan traits," (Part II) by Mr. R. K. Dadachanji.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held last evening, Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Chairman of the Board, presiding. The Board resumed consideration of a note by the Chairman showing the loss on the Secretariat plot which had been resumed by Government for a public purpose. It was resolved to call attention of Government to the facts disclosed in the Chairman's note and to ask them to recoup to the trust the capital which was spent upon the plot.

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C.I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) this evening:—

March	King Cotton	Sousa
Overture	Paragraph III	Suppe
Valse	Unrequited Love	Lincke
Selection	San Toy	Jones
Gavotte	Cloches de St Malo	Rimmer
Selection	The Gold Mine	Williams
Two-step	Catch me	Cooper

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Malkandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m, (S.T.) this evening:—

March	With Joyful Sounds	Dostal
Coro, Marcia Aria	Il Pirata	Bellini
A Highland. Patrol	The Wee Macgreegor	Amers
B Spanish Dance	An Evening in Toledo	Schmeling
Grand Selection	Maritana	Wallace
Valse	Red Roses	Lehar
Selection	The Girl in the Train	Leo Fall
Galop	Akrobaten	Zikoff

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mahomed Hoosein Mahomed Jaffer, proprietor of the Sultan Theatre, situated in Princess Street, has reported the theft of currency notes, sovereigns, gold buttons, pearl links, etc, of the collective value of Rs. 2,105 from the pockets of his coat which was hanging on a peg in his room in Sitaram's Building.—Narotam Gopalji, a mehta, has reported that his room in a chawl in Lohar Street was broken into some time on Monday night during his absence and jewellery and clothing of the value of Rs. 413 stolen from cupboards and boxes which were found to have been forced open.—Vithaldas Lalubhoy of Anant Wadi has reported the theft of ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 492 from his room.

FIRST AID LECTURES.—Lectures in "first Aid to the Injured" under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association will commence from Sunday, the 29th January, at the premises of the Fort and Proprietary High School Bombay Road, Fort. The course consists of a series of about 8 interesting lectures, fully illustrated, and delivered by a Surgeon Lecturer, on human anatomy and physiology, circulatory, respiratory, digestive and nervous systems, fractures, drowning and poisoning, etc., one hour, every Sunday only, from 3-30 p. m. to 4-30 p. m. S. T.). The only cost for the whole course is Rs. 2, which includes the prices of text book, bandage, etc., but no fee is received for imparting this very useful instruction.

FEAST OF ST. SEBASTIAN AT BANDRA.—Sunday last was observed with great solemnity by the entire Catholic community of Bandra, the occasion being the celebration of the feast of St. Sebastian. At 7 o'clock processions from the churches of St. Peter's, St. Andrew's and Mount Carmel began to wend their way through the streets of Colwad village, which were strewed with palm leaves in honour of the occasion. The members of the various confraternities, apparelled in the distinguishing robes of their respective orders, were very conspicuous in the procession. The celebration of the feast of the revered Saint by the members of the St. Sebastian Association, in the St. Peter's Church was observed with great solemnity. High Mass commenced at 6-30 a.m. Soon after the Gospel the Rev. Father Gonsalves preached an impressive sermon on the life of the saint. The Mass chosen for the occasion was by Mordesi. Both the players and singers performed their parts well.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

Bumper houses have been the order of the day at the Excelsior Cinematograph this week, and this is not to be wondered at, looking to the very excellent joint programme of pictures and the Marionettes that is being run at the show. The Marionettes especially are moving a great attraction, drawing crowded houses at all the three shows, and more than once during the week late comers had either to go back disappointed or to wait for the next show for want of room. It is more than twelve years since the public of Bombay last saw Marionettes and as these will be staged only for a short season, the amusement-loving public should not miss this grand opportunity of seeing it. From start to finish the audience is kept in continuous roars of laughter and we strongly recommend the public to see these Marionettes.

At the Essex Quarter Sessions the clerk was directed to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Edgar Jones, of Billericay, the senior justice of the county, who the other day entered upon his 102nd year, and who in March next year will have completed sixty years as a justice.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

TRIAL OF SAVARKAR.

Charge of Abetment of Murder.

The trial of Vinayak Damoder Savarker on the charges of abetment of the murder of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, lately Collector of Nasik, and of conspiring with others to murder Mr. Jackson was continued on Tuesday, at the Bombay High Court, before a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Sir Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

R. V. Gossair was further examined by the Advocate-General. He said the name "Mitra Mela" was changed into "Abhinav Bharat" i. e., New India, in 1906 at the suggestion of Vinayak Savarkar in imitation of Mazzini's society "New Italy." Vinayak Savarkar used to deliver lectures every Saturday before the society. Among the speakers were also Gore, Bhat, Genesh Savarkar etc. Ganesh Savarkar used to speak on methods of collecting arms and on bombs, &c. Bhat sometimes spoke on literary subjects and sometimes preached revolutionary ideas.

Sub-Inspector Hari Narayan Pimple deposed to his having reported a speech delivered by Vinayak Damoder Savarkar, at a meeting held in Joshi Hall, Poona, in February, 1906. In this he stated among other things that people had been reduced to a very bad condition; that they were unable to resist famine and the responsibility for this was on the students; that it was the advice of a mahatma that they should unite; that the Mahatma had sent him (Savarkar) there; and that, as the advice could not be given publicly, a committee of nine students should be formed to whom the mahatma would give his advice. At the conclusion of the meeting, Savarkar again spoke. He then said that India was in a miserable condition; that it was not any more possible to remain in it; that they were stuck in the mud and should strain every nerve to come out of it; that old men were useless and they should not rely on them; that old men were fit for giving advice only, they were not fit for active work; that it was the coming generation on which all their hopes were centred; that the goddess of liberty wanted a garland of fresh flowers; that old men were withered flowers and young men were fresh flowers and, therefore, she liked young men; that they should unite for such a garland to the goddess; that he was glad to see detectives there to hear what they said and help them in the work they were doing; that they had so to speak enlisted the sympathies of these people; that they had lost everything, but they should shed drops of blood and not tears for what they had lost. After the speech, a committee of nine students was appointed in silence, Savarkar being one of them.

Vaman Narhar Dani, a police constable, examined by Mr. Velinker, produced his Marathi notes of certain speeches delivered by the accused at Nasik.

Sub-Inspector R. A. Balal of the Nasik Police, produced panchanamas relating to searches made in Ganesh Savarkar's house at Nasik. He added that he arrested Ganesh Savarkar at Mohun Building in Bombay, on the 28th February, 1909. Witness saw Bhat that day at the Police Commissioner's office.

Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

MOUNT PLEASANT PROPERTY.

Appeal Dismissed With Costs.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson delivered judgments on appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who, in the suit filed by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy against Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit, Bart., and others, dismissed the plaintiff's suit for specific performance of an agreement, with costs.

The plaintiff, a well-known wealthy Khoja merchant, in January 1907, had entered into a contract to sell a valuable property at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, to the late Mrs. Awabai Framji Petit. The plaintiff agreed to make out a good title to the property.

Their Lordships delivered separate judgments in the case. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar, after reviewing the case at great length, came to the conclusion that the lower Court's order dismissing the suit wholly and against all the defendants should be affirmed. The learned Judge below had thrown the whole costs of the suit on the plaintiff. His Lordship felt sure that the learned Judge who made the order, would have made a different order, if the question of costs had been argued before him fully. The question of "res judicata" was a proper question to argue before the court and it was argued at the right time. The plaintiff was bound to pay all the costs of both sets of defendants up to the time the judgment was delivered on the point of "res judicata." After that the defendants had raised the question of misjoinder of parties and causes of action and the question of the executor defendants' liability to perform the contract. The order as to costs, that under the circumstance would have been a just one, would have been to award to both sets of defendants their costs up to the time when the Court decided the question of "res judicata" and the costs of one day after that. All other costs of the parties ought to have been left to be borne by themselves.

His Lordships varied the order of costs in the manner indicated above and dismissed the appeal.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson delivered a separate judgment, concurring with his learned collegue on the main issues of the suit and dismissing the appeal.

OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT.

CAPTAIN YULE, Magistrate, Residency, Bazar Hyderabad, resumed the further hearing of the case, in which Somasundrum and Zakaulla stand charged under Sections 161 and 116, with conspiring to bribe Mr. E. Edwards, a Residency clerk, by promising to pay Rs. 100. Somasundrum is further charged under the Official Secrets Act. Mr. Judge conducted the prosecution and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister, with Mr. Krishnamachary defended the accused.

Mr. Edwards, further cross-examined said, that he had told them on the 27th, that he had seen some letters concerning the H. S. currency claim of the Nawab. He did not really see the file.

Q:—When they had agreed on the 27th, that the Nawab had given Rs. 100 currency note why should accused not come on the 28th to say Nawab had agreed?

A:—On the 27th they told me that they would ask the Nawab. I do not know what we talked on the 28th. I cannot suggest any reason why I was asked to pursuade No. 1.

Re-examination, witness said that at this distance, of time he could not remember the exact dates of the occurrences.

Witness No. 6 Doraswamy, in his examination, said that he could not positively say that an exhibit is in the handwriting of the first accused.

Witness No. 8, Panjanadamin in his cross-examination, said that he was an Abkari Contractor and a subject of the Travancore State like his father. His son was a subject of Travancore State, and that he was never naturalized as a British subject. He came to Hyderabad, five years ago, and till then was educated at Trivandrum, in Travancore State. Witness did not give any information about the birth of his son to any Municipal Officer at Madura. Witness produced two certificates to the effect that his son was sent to school at Trivandrum.

Witness No. 5, E. J. Bayley, in his cross-examination, stated that as a Railway Police Officer he had a power to investigate a cognizable offence. Bribery was not cognizable. Witness put questions to the accused No. 1, but did not write anything, nor did Mr. Crawford do so. He merely heard what No. 1 said. Witness brought accused No. 2 to Mr. Crawford against his will. There was no punch and no search. Witness Venkataswami said in his cross-examination that he did not see accused Nos 1 and 2 together in the Residency grounds, on that day. Mr. Crawford, in cross-examination, said that he was specially deputed by the Resident to assist Mr. Hosley in detecting this matter. The orders were given two or three days before 31st October, four or five days before that day. Mr. Hosley talked to him, but did not show any papers. It was the day before Mr. Hosley informed him that people were coming to office the next day (Monday).

The case stands adjourned to the 25th for defence witnesses to be examined.

RIVAL OPTICIANS IN COURT.

Alleged Infringement of Patent.

CALCUTTA FIRM OBTAIN INJUNCTION.

At the Calcutta High Court, on Friday, before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Pugh, instructed by Mr. Mitchell of Messrs. Morgan and Co., applied on behalf of the plaintiffs in the suit of Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo against Hari Das Sreemaney for a rule calling on the defendant to show cause why pending the hearing of the suit he should not be restrained from importing selling or in any way dealing with certain spectacles which are an imitation of the patent obtained by Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo.

Mr. Pugh said that the plaintiff firm carry on business as opticians at amongst other places No. 16 Old Court House Street, Calcutta, while the defendant also carries on business as an optician at No. 1 Chowringhi, Calcutta. The patent was originally obtained by one member of the firm and it had been subsequently transferred to his brother who is also a partner in the firm so that the patent now belongs to the members of the firm of Lawrence and Mayo. This was a patent for improving spectacles which were of special service in this country and they were known as the Amulet Glare Protectors or dust and glare proof glasses. As his lordship knew many spectacles were fixed on the nose by two springs which marked the nose, and one could tell persons who used them by the marks they left on one's nose. The spectacles however, which formed the subject of the present application had a very mild spring and their real support was by two vulcanite flaps which took their grip on either side of the brow and owing to the much larger space that they took hold of they were able to remain in their position with much less expenditure of force. And they further had this advantage that the vulcanite side flaps, which actually kept the spectacles in place afforded protection from anything such as dust or glare and they protected the eyes in that way. It seemed a somewhat obvious invention but it very often happened that these things which were obvious did not occur to anybody until someone invented them. Now Lawrence and Mayo had established a very large sale for these spectacles and are advertising them largely. If his lordship took an interest in dust and glare proof glasses he would have seen them advertised in all the papers.

That really did not matter because there was the patent granted for these spectacles and so long as that patent stood anything which was an infringement of that patent was liable to be restrained.

The defendant said Mr. Pugh, had been selling spectacles which were exactly the same as the plaintiffs and they were absolutely indistinguishable the one from the other. At different times and through different people the plaintiffs purchased two pairs of spectacles from the defendant for the purpose of evidence.

On the 9th instant Messrs. Morgan and Co. on behalf of the plaintiffs wrote to the defendant to the effect that it was notorious to all opticians in India that their clients were the sole makers importers and vendors of the "Amulet Glare Protectors" that they had before them two glare protectors which had been purchased from the defendant's establishment which were a flagrant infringement not only of their clients' design but also of their clients' patent and that they would proceed against the defendant in the High Court for an injunction and for damages unless the following requisitions were complied with at once:—(1) A statement of the number of infringing glare protectors which you have already sold together with a list so far as you can furnish it of the persons to whom such sales have been effected, (2) a statement as to such goods now under order, (3) the delivery up of the stock of such offending goods now in your possessions, (4) the name of the firm either in India, Europe or elsewhere through whom you may have imported such goods, (5) a written undertaking from you that you will refrain in future from importing selling or in any way dealing with such goods, (6) a written apology to our clients which apology our clients are to be at liberty to insert in any of the daily papers.

Two days later on the 11th instant the defendants attorney Babu Sosi Sekhar Bannerjee replied to Messrs. Morgan and Co.'s letter. In that letter the defendant denied that he ever infringed any of Lawrence and Mayo's designs or their patent asserted that he never imported through any person any eye preservers referred to in Morgan and Co's letter as glare protectors, denied that he had any stock of such eye preservers in his possession, stated that S. Rahimulla of Colootallah, Calcutta, generally offered for sale such eye preserves and he (the defendant) might have procured some eye preservers of the kind from S. Rahimulla according to the orders received from his customers and that he had only two such eye preservers in stock in his firm both of which he sold on the 9th instant. In conclusion the letter started: "As my client who is a very old man of 80 years of age never intended to cause any loss or damage to your clients or infringe their designs and patents, he hereby expresses his sincere for the indiscretion displayed by his son, in using the words like amulet in the bill referred to in your letter under reply and he hereby further undertakes not to sell the eye-preserver of the kind imported and sold by S. Rahimulla. In order to be more frank my client further offers to allow you inspection of his stock and account books in verification of the facts stated."

The plaintiffs continued were disposed to let the matter drop but they took the precaution a day or two afterwards to send another person round to enquire for these spectacles and without any hesitation he was promptly supplied at the defendant's shop with a similar pair of spectacles, the only slight difference being that the fitting of the spectacles was made of different material.

Mr. Pugh then read the last portion of the plaint in which the plaintiffs asked (1) that the defendant, his servant and agents might be restrained from importing selling or in any way dealing in the imitations of the plaintiff's invention for which the plaintiffs hold the exclusive privilege, (2) that an enquiry might be made as to the damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the defendant's wrongful acts or in the alternative that an account might be taken of the profits made by the defendant in consequence of such wrongful acts and that the defendant might be ordered to pay the amount of such damages or of such profits when ascertained, (3) that the defendant might be ordered to deliver up all such imitations of the plaintiff's invention in his possession.

Counsel next read the affidavits and the petition on which he applied and said that the petition asked for an order restraining the defendant, his servants and agents during the pendency of this suit from importing, selling or in any way dealing in the imitations of the plaintiffs' invention for which the plaintiffs hold the exclusive privilege.

Mr. Pugh then drew his lordship's attention to Lawrence and Mayo's "Amulet Glare Protector" and the glasses purchased from the defendant and invited his lordship to try them on.

Mr. Justice Stephen carefully examined the glasses took off his own spectacles and tried on in turn the glasses which formed the subject of this application.

Mr. Pugh: As a matter of fact this is only one case. We are bound to protect ourselves because already we have discovered eleven firms infringe our patent.

Mr. Justice Stephen: You are asking for an injunction pending the hearing of the suit.

Mr. Pugh: Yes. I ask for an injunction in the terms of our petition.

Mr. Justice Stephen: Very well.

Mr. Pugh: Will your lordship make the rule returnable next motion day?

Mr. Justice Stephen: I think you had better take a fortnight. It would be best.

A CASE OF FRAUD.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A.S.H. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate gave the Court's decision in the case in which A. A. C. Weatherall stood charged with cheating his landlady in Bombay in respect of Rs. 75.

The circumstances under which the accused was charged have already been published. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on the first charge and Rs. 25 on the second and the third charge each. The Court ordered that Rs. 75 out of the amount of the fine, if paid, be awarded to the complainant. If he did not pay the fine the alternative was to suffer one month's on the first charge and seven days' on the second and the third charge each.

The accused asked for a fortnight's time to pay up the fine but his Worship allowed only a week ordering that the accused should in the meantime be liberated on his signing a bond for Rs. 1,000 producing a surety for like amount.

MOHORRUM, THE CONGRESS AND THE DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the issue of your papers of the 6th December last, you spared a corner for my letter on the Parsis and the Congress. When I wrote that letter to you I had no intention whatever of trespassing on your indulgence again so early, but events that have happened since then compel me to trouble you once more.

Let my Parsee brothers think of two things,—(a) the Indian National Congress of December last and its deputation to the Viceroy, and (b) the shedding of blood at Bombay during the last Mohorrum Holidays and now ponder over the words in my letter of the 6th ultimo viz., "The Parsis as a body have very little to gain from the Congress; the less the Parsis dabble in politics the better." Side by side with this, they should digest the weighty pronouncement of H. E. the Viceroy Lord Hardinge in reply to the deputation of the Congress and the most sensible suggestion of an influential English newspaper. My friends will perhaps say in a moment of impulse, What have the Viceroy and the English paper to do with my letter. But a moment of cool reflection will, I dare say, show ample hearing. The English newspaper has stated clearly that with the enlargement of Legislative Councils both Provincial and Imperial the Congress must now cease to exist, and Lord Hardinge has said in unmistakable language something like this: "Why bother me and yourself with Congress and Deputations when so many of you have seats on Legislative Councils, and can easily bring your grievances to light and to the notice of Government?" Your reades will see that my humble advice was to my co-religionist only and that was for abstaining from the Congress, while the advice of the Viceroy is to the whole Indian Nation, of whom the Parsis form but a microscopic item to burn and bury the Congress. How diplomatically the Viceroy has given the Congress a splendid funeral and a decent burial which a man of the meanest understanding can easily see through. What more evidence is now required to support my humble contention?

Let my friends glance over the names of gentlemen who had the honour of waiting on the Viceroy on behalf of the Congress, and put their little finger on the names on any Parsee gentleman who actually formed the deputation of the Congress. While Parsis have been admittedly straining their nerves to the utmost for the good of the other Indian communities the response they got for their unselfish labor is of the poorest. Mr. Dadabhoi Nowroji, Sir Phirozshaw Mehta, and Mr. D. E. Wacha are in a sense the fathers of the Congress, and it is an iron of fate that the childen have ignored or forgotten their parent. Can any Congresswalla explain to me why Mr. Wacha with all his life-long services in the cause of the Congress was left out in the cold. It has been suggested from some quarters that the root of any anarchy, disorder and bloodshed in India can be traced to the Congress, and I believe the suggestion has some foundation in truth. And if the Government of India were at any time to decide that the promoters of the Congress should be dealt with politically, in the well known ways of ancient India, I, for one, should not be surprised to see these Congresswallas withholding themselves from offering even from the corner of their houses in utmost secrecy empty prayers for the peace of the departed souls of these worthy Parsee gentlemen. How far the Parsi community will pour over their devoted heads lamentations is another question. But I know this much only that the community will be relieved of the rebuff they now and then get for any representation made to any Europran official or non-official. "Go to Mr. Mehta," "go to Mr. Dadabhai," "go to Mr. Wachha" and "he would give you the required redress." As far as one knows this is the benefit for which the Parsee community—and particularly the Parsis of the Moffusil—are indebted to these gentlemen, and their sense of gratitude will be in proportion to the benefit derived by the community.

I disliked the Congress from the very beginning of its coming into life, and have expressed my opinion times without number publicly, and now feel stronger than ever on the point that it is a gangrenous tumour on the body of the Indian nation, and that the continuance of its gasping existence since its wreckage at Surat (the birthplace of the British power in India) is in a sense a sort of plague to India as could be read between the lines of the memorable reply of the Viceroy to the Congress deputation.

Now I come to my second point the shedding of blood at Bombay during the last Mohorrum holidays. It has been well said that social reforms must precede political reforms. If His Highness the Aga Khan and a sprinkling of Mahomedans who pose in the Congress Mandap as enlightened representatives of the Mahomedans, had taken a little personal trouble first to have set their own house in order and then to have gone to the Congress, so much effusion of blood might have been saved. Have any of them ever whole heartedly taken the trouble of making friends of the "Shias" and the "Sunnees" who year after year, break their heads and limbs over the Tazia-procession in Bombay and elsewhere? Let these gentlemen lay their hands on their hearts and say whether they feel justified in advising Mahomedans and Hindus to affectionate embraces before bringing on a hearty shaking of the hand between the "Shias" and the "Sunnees" who all believe in one God, and one Prophet. The holy Koran is one of the noblest of books. The "Tazias" have no sanction of the book. The Mohorrum is a festival of lamentations when Mahomedans are supposed to pass their days and nights in fasting and prayer, but instead of that one sees crowds of them passing their time in quarrelling, abusing, fighting and looting. Is this not a blot of the deepest dye on the Indian Mahomedan community? Are the Mahomedan leaders too blind to see that? Is it not their first and foremost duty to purge their pure Monotheistic religion of these superstitions? Have they ever earnestly worked for the good of their own community from educational, social and spiritual points of view? If they have not, let them do it now, and drive away for a moment all ideas of cementing friendship of leaders of the Congress party of Hindus and Mahomedans.

Let us now consider how many of these Hindoo and Mahomedan Congresswallas came to assist the Commissioner of Police and the Military with their "Congress resolutions?" Where was the need for the Police and the Military when their "paper resolutions" could keep down riots! There was a golden opportunity lost of proving the efficacy of their high-sounding "resolutions" and deafening denouncement of Military expenditure. This was the time to prove how the Indian can rule India, after sending the British bag and baggage out of India. A few minutes' delay might have been rewarded pleasantly by the appearance of a deputation of Congresswallas to the Commissioner praying him for early requisition for the Military and the speedy suppression of the riot. The Congresswallas lost their Red Letter Day.

In conclusion I may be pardoned for stating here that whenever I happened to make a suggestion which seemed novel of its kind to ordinary people there was a howling set up against me, but it was no little satisfaction to my mind that the same suggestion was adopted and followed later on in some modified forms when events justified the soundness of my apprehensions. I will content myself by citing only one instance. In the year 1897 I had written a strong letter in the "Pioneer" and the "Englishman" on the "Reptile Press of India" and begged of Government to pass an Act empowering them to exact substantial securities from Editors and Managers of newspapers of questionable reputation. As was very naturally expected the Press was not slow to shower, insults and abuses over my head. I had, of course remained quiet little minding this vituperation. But what the result of my writing was is well-known to all—viz—the passing of the Indian Press Act.

In Rome do as the Romans do. In India act as the Indian Rajahs acted and do act and half the present troubles will disappear like mist before the sun. Have you ever heard of riots during the Mohorrum in Hindu states. If not, why not? and why are they so common in Bombay and other British cities? It is the beauty of the British Raj. If England took her hand away from India to-day she would to-morrow be lying dishevelled and distracted on the ground with crowds of men fighting like demons for the possession of her crown. It has been written in the Book of Fate that India can never be a country nor its people a nation. The dream is vain.—Yours, etc.

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

Broach, Jan. 23.

It is estimated that the total relief fund for the relatives of the Pretoria Mine victims in mail week amounted to £91,000.

CAN CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS BE CURED?

At one time the statement that Consumption and Asthma were incurable was almost universally accepted. Here and there was a man who believed differently. One of these men was Mr. Congreve, whose name is now world-famous in connection with his Balsamic Elixir. He was one of the pioneers of the idea, and by strenuously urging his view, there is not the slightest doubt he has helped materially in considerably lowering the death rate from the most terrible scourge of the human race Consumption.

Mr. Congreve made an exhaustive study of the lungs and the best means of combating Consumption and other lung complaints. The outcome of his efforts was Congreve's Elixir, which at first (nearly a century ago) was prescribed only for his own patients. He very soon decided that if his remedy was to be of real use to mankind, facilities must be provided for sufferers from lung troubles to obtain it without the necessity of consulting him, and he therefore placed it on sale. So pronounced are its merits that it is now used in every quarter of the globe. Thousands of people who at one time believed and felt there was no hope of ever getting relief are to-day rejoicing in the possession of a sound healthy body as a result of taking Mr. CONGREVE'S ELIXIR.

Phthisis permanently cured. "No hope" (doctor's report, November, 1891). "To-day I am as well as ever I was" (Patient's report, February, 1909).

Mr. Frederick Price, of 360, Fosse Road North, Leicester, consulted Mr. Congreve at Coombe Lodge in November, 1891. Five years previous to this he had had Pneumonia, which left a cough. The cough became worse and worse, and ultimately Hæmoptysis occurred, followed by other symptoms of Consumption. The doctor told him that he could hold out no hope of recovery. At the time Mr. Price consulted Mr. Congreve the cough was violent, the breathing short: there was pain in the right side of the chest and right shoulder, profuse night sweats, loss of flesh and strength, and the appetite was poor. Congreve's Elixir was administered, with the result that the patient began to improve, and after continuing the treatment for about eighteen months Mr. Price had completely recovered. He has ever since been able to follow his laborious occupation of blacksmith, and at the age of 59 years, in his own words, is now as well as ever he was.

Are you one of those who consider Consumption, Asthma, and Chronic Bronchitis incurable? Are you a sufferer? Or do you know some relative or friend who is? If so, we cannot impress upon you too strongly the importance of reading Mr. Congreve's book, "Consumption and Other Lung Deseases: Successful Treatment," sent post free by G. T. Congreve, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, LONDON.

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been for nearly a century the Standard Household Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of Throat and Chest. Prices in England 1-1½, 2-9, 4-6, and 11. Obtainable from Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists throughout the Empire.

E. J. REID & Co., LONDON, Sole Agents for India, Burma, and West Indies.

MOTOR MAGNETOS, FULLER"
PATENT SELF-STARTING ATTACHMENT.

Start car from dashboard without turning the engine. Two types: Standard and Self-starting.

Latest and best. No other Magneto can compare with it.

Made Five World's Records on THAMES CAR.
"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Bookhands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th instant."

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-CARP.

"The Magneto you supplied to me in April this year is still working as well as ever, and it has given me the greatest satisfaction in every way. I maintain that few magnetos on the market can touch it," &c., &c.

(Signed) G. H. BANKES.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's Self-Starting Magneto British Motor Boat Club Regatta, September 14, 1907, Cabin Cruiser K. L. won 15 mile handicap. . . . . "The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines."

(Signed) KING & Co

FULLER ACCUMULATORS, BATTERIES COILS CHARGING SETS, AND ALL MOTOR ACCESSORIES

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THE GREAT NERVE REMEDY.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Quiets the Nerves, gives Refreshing Sleep to the Nervous and Overworked. Restores Health, Vigor and Vitality. For Sleeplessness, Hypochondria, Meloncholia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Indigestion, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Failing Memory, Nightmare, Heart Weakness, Nervous Prostration and other similar diseases resulting from a weakened condition of the Nervous System.

They are not a stimulant but a nerve builder, a most valuable and effective combination of harmless nerve restoring remedies known to medical science. Absolutely harmless yet quick in their action. They assist nature in rebuilding the nerves, and do it in a natural way, not causing the nerves to feel stimulated only while they are being taken, as do some nerve medicines, but gradually restoring the entire nervous system to a perfectly healthy condition.

Read the following evidence:—

Mr. C. S. REDDI, Chittoor, writes:—Your bottle of Prof. James' E. T. Pearls, I call them gems: they did me immense good so please send another big bottle by V. P. P.

Mr. FELIX D. COELHO, Bela Vista, Calicut, writes:—I am glad to inform you that your famous Prof. James' E. T. Pearls proved a boon in my case. They are Pearls as you call them and not pills. Please send another two bottles by V. P. P.

S. Sgt. J. ELDER, S. T. C., Nowshera, Punjab writes:—That the Pearls are giving excellent results. Please send another four bottles as early as possible.

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Rs. 1-14-0 per bottle of 25 Pills. V. P. charge extra.

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VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
mano	2762	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	25-1	J Finlay & Co
Hurst	2990	Moody	Dunkirk	4-2	J Finlay & Co
dus	2126	Morton	P Gulf	26-1	M M & Co
folk	3175	Eriand	Antwerp	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
ata Maru	3819	Mocker	Kobe	27 1	N Y Kaisha
ge	4350	Jones	Shanghai	1 2	P & O S N & Co
acarora	3906	Hallenshead	Philadelphia	27-1	W & A Graham &Co
eri	1168	Gore	Mauritius	25-1	B & P SNCo
rienfels	3509	Pothhost	Hamburg via K'chi	27 1	W & A G & Co
mori	2029	Primrose	R S Ports	24 1	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Antwerp	30 1	M M & Co
Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	24 1	W & A Graham & Co
Den of Airlie	2270	Robertson	Dunkirk	31 1	T Morrison & Co
Merton Hall	2773	Prouse	Manchester	31 1	K Nixon & Co
Ehrenfels	2780	Socken	Rangoon	24 1	W & A Graham & Co
Africa	2565	Sererich	Trieste	1 2	A L S N Co
F Ferdinand	3843	Cobol	Trieste	29 1	A L S N Co
Devanha	4785	Powell	Shanghai	1 3	P & O S N Co
ll Vorwaerts	3727	Danneks	Kobe	24 1	A L S N & Co
Orwell	2446	Home	Port Said	25 1	T Morrison & Co
Wallace	2532	Erskine	Dunkirk	31-1	T Morrison & Co
Lord Cromer	2353	Polkinhorn	Hull	28 1	W & A Graham & Co
Etonian	2144	Davies	London	28 1	T M rr s n & Co

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
hanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
rmati	524	Samsoodin	N F		Bo S N Co Ld
nani	552	Hoosein	B'nager	25 1	Bo S N Co Ld
travati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	24 1	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
htari	1100	Watson	Zanzibar	27-1	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
24	Itinda	Goss	Rangoon, Jan. 6
	Bulimba	Butler	Busreh, Jan. 8

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Archblister	Galt	Antwerp
	Shah Jehan	Born	Jeddah
	Nizam	Benson	Calcutta
	Firoozi	Primrose	Jeddah
	[illegible]	Kelso	Liverpool, &c
	Vorwaerts	Dannecker	Kobe, &c
	Begonia	Mathews	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ehrenfels, Stocken, for Rangoon.
,, Scindia, Kelso, for Liverpool, &c.

The steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c, began to load yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Himalaya, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 22nd instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna, left Suez on the morning of the 22nd instant.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genova left Suez for Aden and Bombay, on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—1 bale wool D Sassoon and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—11 bales cowhides, 1 bale sheep skins, P E Boyce and Sons ; 7 bales cotton, 18 cases, bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 15 cases froissins, R Jiwandas and Co ; 175 cwts kurdeseed, William Blythe and Co ; 1 bale cowhides. 17 bales goat skins, 2 bales sheep skins, 12 bales cowhides ; A H Mahamed and Co ; 4 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co ; 25 bales dry ginger Aldrige Salmon and Co ; 100 cwts emoins M Jaferbhoy ; 6 bales sheep skins and 2 bales goat skins, R Moloobhai ; 29 bales goat skins 3 bales sheep skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 5 bales goat skins 6 bales skins 18 bales cowhides R M Kooka.

Etonian s—1,000 cwts maize Volkart Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia s—3 bales woollen carpets Shaw and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—426 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,500 cwts teelseeds Ralli Bros.

Flensburg s—1 case Indian curiosity, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wallace s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,530 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,950 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

Trowbridge s—2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 251 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co ; 336 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

Hurst s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—85 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 10 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 100 cwts bone pieces Croft Mody and Co ; 110 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co.

Etonian s—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Parekh Bros and Co.

Ellaline s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Marienfels s—110 bales Khandesh cotton, The New Mofussil and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons ; 2 cases wax Allen Bros and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 430 bales cottonfly K Visram ; 2 pots rose oil M Jaferbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Marienfels s—1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Lord Cromer s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Den of Airlie s—2,000 cwts linseed, John Fachiri ; 100 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 10 cwts wheat, Turner Morrison and Co.

F F Ferdinand s—100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

F F Ferdinand s—110 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 229 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Africa s—2 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 2 cases garnet stones, J M Salemahomed ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed and 2,051 cwts groundnuts John Fachiri ; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1 bale cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR FUIME.

F F Ferdinand s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—273 bales cotton the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—25 cases imitationghee, 30 cases kismis, R E Dadachanjee ; 6 cases dry fruit, 1 case jardaloo and 1 case kismis, Khatone Girdhar; 20 cases shark fins ranja, E Molidina, 20 cases dry raisins, R Jiwandas and Co; 50 bales cotton, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 200 bales twist, M M Bessbhoy; 16 cases kismis 11 cwts finnal seeds 11 cwts ghandhi medicine, R Morarji and Co; 75 cases kismis S Nazeer

Assaye—350 bales twist C Ebrahim, 241 cases shark fins ranga and 20 cases fishmaws K N Bhesani and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mi—200 bales twist, C Somanjee ; 600 bales [illegible]

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H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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Snowflake, 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4 8 0	per two tins.
125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 25th January, 1911.

BRITISH INDIANS AND THE UNION.

The problem of British Indian subjects in South Africa came up for discussion in the Union House of Assembly the other day, when Mr. Jagger, in the debate on the Budget, moved a reduction for the purpose of calling attention to the immigration of Asiatics. We do not know that any immediate relief is likely to be afforded the sufferers who have endured legalised injustice for so long, but it is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to learn that the consideration of the subject has been forced upon the Assembly and that the Ministry has realised the necessity for the amendment of the law. That every British dominion recognises the right of excluding undesirable immigrants, Mr. Jagger, in bringing forward his motion, admitted; but, he declared, Asiatics only asked that those rightly domiciled should be fairly treated, that educated Indians be admitted to a limited extent and that Indians of standing should have access to the country for a limited period on authority from the Indian Government. The claim of the British Indian is moderation itself, far more moderate than he is entitled to make, for all British subjects have a right, as such, to claim admission to any part of the British Empire. The point is becoming obvious to South African politicians, and in the debate which followed Mr. Jagger's motion, only one solitary member of the Assembly was found to defend the present Immigration Laws. Mr. Alexander, a Capetown representative, condemned them entirely, adding further that under the present Minister, they had become even harsher and that very serious obstacles were being placed in the way of immigration. But the Dutch representative of Roodeport did not agree. Dealing with Asiatics, he asserted that in many instances they proved themselves the curse of the country. Immigration Officers had a very difficult task to perform, and performed it very well. There was, he asserted, a good deal of humbug in his cry of imposition, but he contended that the Indians fared no worse in South Africa than in their own country ; Asiatics and their agitating friends were their own worst enemies all the time.

This ridiculous contention may have been expected to bring many Boer members to their feet in defence of the Minister, but it had no such effect. On the contrary, it stirred the British members to speech and Mr. Quinn expressed the opinion that the whole position arose because the law was not being carried out. Whatever the law happened to be, said he, let them insist on its being enforced without fear, favour, or regard to a man's creed, nationality or colour. Mr. Schreiner, a Tembuland representative, spoke warmly in favour of the retention of their rights by domiciled Indians. He claimed for them certain rights which they were not to be deprived of, as had been done, and, he added, "what has been done in South Africa has set on fire the people in other parts of this great Empire. I hope most seriously that the Union will see to the moderation of the Immigration Laws, and adopt a broader policy than that of the Transvaal." Here was a condemnation from the Government's own side. But it was eclipsed by the criticism of another champion who rose to defend the rights of Indians—one who has known them intimately and served with them for a considerable period of time—Colonel Harris, who now represents the Beaconsfield constituency in the Union House of Assembly. The gallant member gave it as his conviction that the Immigration Law was severe. He knew, moreover, of many instances in which its administration had been unfair. He disclaimed any desire to attack Civil Servants who could not defend themselves, but he felt impelled to say that what they wanted was a man of the world with warm blood in him to administer the law. Colonel Harris added that he knew of several cases where men had been refused entry to South Africa owing to the fastidiousness of the Immigration Officer. To his mind they should be careful not to refuse respectable people. What, he asked, would their forefathers have felt when they fled from the persecutions in France, if they had sent them back to suffer the outrages which some of those people suffered ? And in conclusion he reiterated the hope that the Minister would appoint some Civil Servant to administer the law with worldly knowledge and with warm blood in his body.

General Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, rose to oppose Mr. Jagger's motion and to speak in his own defence. But we doubt if any Parliamentarian ever made a weaker. He confessed that the criticism he had undergone had caused him considerable pain, for he pleaded that when he took over the administration of the law, he also took over the officers who had dealt with it before the Union. On a few occasions, he intervened to allow people to enter the country and had special reason to do so, as otherwise those people would not have been admitted. "However, it had occurred that he had been appealed to allow people to enter, which he had been advised by the medical officers that the people wishing to enter suffered from one of the most dangerous diseases known in India. Well, in those cases it would have been extremely dangerous to have allowed such people to enter and he refused to allow such people into the country in the most emphatic manner." It would have been interesting to learn how many such cases occurred and what means were adopted to test the authenticity of the statement. People suffering from dangerous diseases, whether they be European or Asiatic, do not travel abroad and seek admission into strange lands. But General Smuts, proceeding, declared that far from carrying out the law harshly, he had on occasions instructed the Immigration Officer to ignore the education test and thus really break the law. Immigration was one of the most difficult problems facing the Union, he continued. His position was that he welcomed every able-bodied white man, no matter what religion, who was likely to prove a good citizen; and we anticipated he meant to announce his conversion, but he pleaded that he had in the Transvaal to deal with one of the most difficult problems that could confront any minister. There they had begun a policy which he hoped would become the policy of all the Union. That was not to let Asiatics into the Union. In vain to lay claim to a desire to be magnanimous to the Asiatic after that. But, he added, the people domiciled in the country had not been his problem. There had been a policy of creating obstruction and difficulty by introducing Asiatics who were not eligible for admission. The harsh acts complained of were in respect to those people. Boatloads of Indians came from Bombay entirely disentitled to entry into the Transvaal. They were brought in order to make his administration difficult. He hoped he would stand like a rock and not be moved by any charges of harsh treatment or illegality or oriental despotism from doing his duty to the country under the law as it stood. These people were brought in so that he might apply the law to them, and punish them so that there might be some grievance. He did not want to make martyrs of these people but he had to carry out the law. It was his intention and it would be the intention of any sane person in the country, to deal fairly and justly by every section of the community. In the same breath, the Minister stated that he now saw a fair chance of being able to inform the House after the recess that a settlement had been arrived at. It appears to be the intention of the Government to bring in a new Immigration Law for the whole of South Africa, but General Smuts said nothing as to its details. Judging from his remarks, however, we cannot hope for any large measure of sympathetic treatment for British Indians, if the present Minister of the Interior has to do with the draughting of the Bill, for he deliberately expressed his hope that the policy of the Government would be to exclude Asiatics from the Union.

NEW BISHOP OF WINCHESTER. AMONG the recent changes in the Church of England, necessitated by the resignation of the Deanery of Westminster by Dr. Armitage Robinson on the ground of failing eye sight, is the translation of Dr. Edward Talbot, the Bishop of Southwark, to the Bishopric of Winchester, which has been vacated by Dr. Ryle on his nomination to the Deanery of Westminster. Dr. Ryle could have continued to hold the see of Winchester along with his new preferment, as several of the past Deans of Westminster have been Bishops at the same time ; but he has preferred to resign and not to be a pluralist. For over a century, from 1666 to 1769, this Deanery was held by the successive Bishops of Rochester of whom the most famous was Francis Atterbury, the well-known political ecclesiastic of the first quarter of the eighteenth century and a great friend of the poet Pope, who was Dean as well as Bishop from 1713 till his death in 1723. Even after 1769 the Dean of Westminster was again appointed to the see of Rochester in 1774 and the two were once more united till 1802, since which date, however, the Deanery has been held important enough to engross the whole attention and time of its incumbent, and it is well that the new Dean has not broken through the tradition of the last century during which it has been held by some very eminent men, notably Samuel Wilberforce and Dr. Trench, who both vacated it when they were promoted, the former to the see of Oxford and the latter to the Archbishopric of Dublin. Arthur Stanley was perhaps the most famous Dean of Westminster during the last hundred years and he was content with the charge of this ancient cathedral and declined any further preferment. He set his successors a very high standard of duty in this great metropolitan post which has been well maintained by them and Dr. Armitage Robinson, during his tenure throughout the late reign, has much evidenced the useful way of the post, particularly on its social side. His work among the poor of East End has done much to raise the Church in their eyes. His resignation has caused general regret, especially as he is still only fifty ; and it is to be hoped that in his new post as Canon where the work would be lighter, he will continue to discharge his duties with equal zeal.

Dr. Edward Talbot, the new Bishop of Winchester, goes now to his third see, for he has ere now been successively the Bishop of Rochester and of Southwark. At Winchester he will have under him as one of his suffragans, Dr. MacArthur, Bishop of Southampton, who will be remembered here as Bishop of Bombay from 1898 to 1902. Dr. Talbot only recently came on tour to India to study for himself ecclesiastical affairs in this country, and on his return he gave some striking lectures as the fruits of his observation. He is a zealous High Churchman and contributed to that much discussed volume of essays, *Lux Mundi*, a very notable dissertation on the preparation for the Gospel in history. He is another of the *Lux Mundi* group of High Church divines who have recently been promoted, Canon Scott Holland's appointment as Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford having been announced only last month. Dr. Gore, the editor of that famous collection of essays, has already filled two sees having been successively Bishop of Worcester and of Birmingham. Dr. Talbot, like many other ecclesiastics, is a scion of our nobility being the grandson of Earl Talbot and of the Earl of Wharncliffe. He is rather advanced in years being 67. Winchester is a very old Bishopric, very wealthy and influential, dating from 636. Dr. Randall Davidson, the present Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of all England, was its Bishop before he was translated to Canterbury.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO PERSIA. SIR EDWARD GREY'S reply to the Persian Note, Reuter's summary of which we publish this morning, has several satisfactory features. It indicates in the first place an intention not to be satisfied with mere protests and assurances, nor with any short-lived evidence of improvement, but a determination to secure convincing evidence of the effect of Persian measures, before the Government will waive their right to take measures for the protection of British interests. We pointed out only a few weeks ago the danger of paying too much heed to Persian representations, which are framed principally with the object of gaining time and postponing expenditure on effective measures. We also opposed the granting of consent to a ten per cent. surcharge on the Customs on the ground that it would be paid principally by British merchants, while in return for it nothing was definitely promised. On both points the views of the Foreign Office appear to be sound. Too much attention need not be paid to the assertion of satisfaction at the measures already taken, for the Note immediately suggests that the recent security of the Bushire-Kazerun-Shiraz-road was actually due to the severity of the winter which handicapped the movements of the robber bands. That expression of satisfaction will, it is evident, be promptly withdrawn, should the recent condition of security be disturbed, and once the British Government is satisfied of the failure of the Persian measures, they will insist on the employment of officers of the Indian Army to organise a force of road police. Such satisfaction as Sir Edward Grey may feel is evidently of a very qualified nature, and we are glad to see that he has how reasserted the point that failing prompt proof of the efficacy of Persian action, the introduction of British, and not merely European officers will be necessary. Further, he exerts a little pressure towards securing the employment of officers of the Indian Army in Persia. Persia's request for consent to the ten per cent. surcharge on the Customs cannot be granted unless British officers are employed to organise the police. Swedish officers will evidently not be thoroughly satisfactory to Britain for this purpose, and it is only reasonable that they should not be so. If British purses are to supply the funds for putting the trade-routes in a state of security, we have a right to demand that British officers, over whom we can exercise control, shall be employed in the spending of our money.

THE King has appointed Sir W. E. Davidson, legal adviser to the Foreign Office, to be Acting Councillor of Embassy.

HIS Lordship the Chief Justice at the Madras High Court dealt with the Official Assignee's application for the declaration of the third divident in Arbuthnot Insolvency and ordered the payment at the rate of five pies in the rupee.

MR. WEIR has taken charge as Principal of the University School of Law, Allahabad, and Mr. Sorabji has reverted to the post of professor.

BESIDES Mr. Gokhale, Mr. R. N. Mookerjee has been invited to attend the Educational Conference which will be held at the Allahabad Exhibition, on February 13th, and the following days, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, Member for Education.

THE District Moslem League of Allahabad, has sent a representation to the Municipal Boards, asking that the Mahomedans should have quite as many seats on the boards as the Hindus, and that, setting apart some seats for Christians, the rest of the seats should be equally distributed between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

RAO BAHADUR MADHANDAS DHAMRAJMAL, Deputy Collector and Native Assistant to be Commissioner in Sind died at Sukkur on Sunday morning. The deceased was forced to go on leave three months ago. He was advised to proceed to Almora to arrest the ravages of phthisis and returned last month on the approach of winter. Ever since his condition grew rapidly worse until the end came on Sunday morning. The deceased was recognised as one of the ablest Revenue Officers in the Province and his official career was one of continuous and strenuous labour.

LAST year was unusually busy at the Home Mint. According to the figures issued yesterday eleven million more sovereigns were struck and over twice as many silver pieces as in the year before, and 6,000,000 more pence.

PRINCE Alexander of Teck has received the following further contributions to the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund for the endowment of the Middlesex Hospital:—Mr. Burdett Coutts, M. P., £52 10s.; Lady Waterlow and Mrs. John Mackinnon, £50 each; Mr. George P. Gooch, £25; Mr. S. H. Whitbread, £10.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

WONDERFUL RUNNING.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE latest Powderhall Marathon race led to performances which are simply wonderful. World's records from 16 miles to the end of the race were established, and the doubts in some minds about the times, accomplished by E. Ljungstrum at New York, last March, have been set at rest.

The conditions on Tuesday were favourable, and with a representative field of starters, something big was expected, though no one anticipated such a shattering of records.

The ability of E. Bouchard of France is well-known in England, for he won the Indoor Marathon Championship at the Agricultural Hall, last March, in 2 hours, 32 mins., 21 4-5 secs. He forced the pace in the race under notice and soon drew right away from all his rivals with the exception of Hans Holmer of Canada. This fine stayer never dropped further than 120 yards in the rear, and after the half journey, he commenced to draw up on the leader, finally assuming the lead in the nineteenth mile. Bouchard was now done with, and was passed by White and Gardiner before the finish.

HOW THEY FINISHED.

The positions of the leaders were : H. Holmer, Canada ; J. T. White, Ireland ; C. W. Gardiner, England; and E. Bouchard, France.

Holmer ran 20 miles in 1 hour, 49mins., 29secs. and 25 miles in 2 hours, 23mins., 13secs. and the full journey of 26 miles, 385 yards in 2 hours 32 mins., 21 4-5 secs., all of which are world's bests.

The winner was born in London, but went to Canada, as a child, and as his name suggests, he is of foreign extraction. He is certainly a wonderful runner, and a match between he and Bouchard at 15 miles would prove a big draw.

AMATEUR ATHLETES.

Frank Reay of Sunderland is a stayer of some note, and his latest performance stamps him as one of the best among English amateurs. He won the Morpeth to Newcastle road race (14 miles) a year ago in the capital time of 1 hour, 17mins., 17secs. and as the conditions for the race last Monday were good, it was expected that he would give the record a shaking. The confidence of his friends was justified, for Reay ran a well-judged race and scored again in the fasttime of 1 hour, 13mins., 17secs. The leading half dozen at the finish all beat last year's time, so that it would appear that the Northern stayers are improving. This is the result of encouragement, and further experience may lead to the discovery of a world beater such as W. H. Morton or G. Crossland, either of whom would have made rings round present day Marathon amateurs, for one cannot forget how they both broke world's record for 20 miles, the only time they tried the distance.

BOXING.

Home sportsmen have not yet realised the debt they owe to Mr. Hugh McIntosh of Australia, whose enterprise has led to a big boom in boxing. His venture in opening the Olympic Annexe may also have had something to do with the decision of the National Sporting Club officials to rebuild the Covent Garden club, and this step was long overdue.

The immediate future looks bright, as we shall have Gunner Moir and Bomb. Wells coming together next week. Much depends on this match, as should Wells win, he will have claims to be considered the best of our heavy weights. He is a nicely built man, save that he tapers rather a lot at the waist. This sometimes denotes a weak stomach, and as his bodyguard is exceptionally low, it is possible this is his tender spot. Moir has had his day, at least this is the writer's opinion, and Wells ought to prevail.

Looking further ahead, the match of the season should be the one between Bill Lang of Australia and Sam Langford, the coloured crack from Boston. The latter is held in very high esteem by many English critics, some even thinking he would stand a chance with Jack Johnson, though this view has been somewhat modified since the latter so easily beat Jeffries. Should Lang succeed against Langford, he will be a big step nearer a match with Johnson, which is the great ambition of the Australian, who has certainly advanced since he was beaten by the present champion three years ago.

The most noteworthy of recent bouts was the match at Mexborough between Ian Hague and Sergeant Sunshine. It was a much better contest than usually seen between heavy weights, clean straight boxing, with little clinching, being the order, so that the referee had a pleasant task.

Hague made strong play for the body, and his powerful blows gradually wore down his rival, who was reduced to helplessness in the nineth round.

FOOTBALL.

Experts have predicted that French Rugby men would ultimately beat a representative British team. The prophets proved right, and Scotland has the distinction of being the first to go under. Seven internationals represented Scotland in the match at Colombes, on Monday, and it was well understood that the experiments tried were a bit risky. The visitors had the best of the opening twenty minutes, but only scored one try. France then scored three tries in quick time, two of them by methods worthy of the best Welsh team. Scotland gained the lead again early in the second half, but not for long, a mistake by the full back enabling Failot to score a try which was converted. This put France in front, and incidentally woke up the visitors. Time and again the Scots looked like scoring, and at length another try was registered under the posts, but this was unconverted.

During the last fifteen minutes, the home side was very much on the defensive, and although Scotland looked bound to score, something went wrong, and France won by the narrow margin of one point (16 points to 15). The writer did not see the match, but from what he hears, the 10,000 spectators went mad with joy, and their high spirits can be understood. Hereafter France will have to be seriously considered, and if our American cousins will go ahead with the English Rugby game, we shall soon be able to arrange a real international tournament.

ASSOCIATION.

Many matches are crowded into the period between Christmas and the New Year, and big changes in the League table are usually seen. Aston Villa assumed pride of place in the First Division as the result of drawing (1-1) on visiting Oldham last Saturday, but lost the lead again on Monday, in consequence of a defeat (1-0) at Bury.

In consequence of this, the leaders in the First Division are very close together. Manchester United showing the way with 30 points for 22 games, whilst Sunderland and Aston Villa claim 28 points for 21 matches. Thus the second half of the season opens with the struggle in a very interesting condition. The last three clubs are Manchester City, Tottenham Hotspur, and Woolwich Arsenal, all with 16 points, though the last named has played only 20 matches as against the 22 by the other two clubs.

Aberdeen is the most favourably placed club among Scottish League clubs, and Chelsea enjoys the same distinction amongst the clubs, of the Second Division of the English League, whilst Swindon appears most likely to win the Southern League championship.

IN GENERAL.

The extraordinary collapse of the South Africans in the Test Match at Melbourne, this week, just when they appeared to have victory in their grasp, again shows how uncertain the game is. The defeat of the visitors is rather discouraging, as to be two down, with three to play, is hardly promising.

The entries for the Spring Handicaps were published yesterday, but it cannot be said that class is well represented, Branzino, Sir Martin, Avernus, Bachelor's Double, Greenback and Dean Swift, being the pick of the entrants for the City and Suburban, and the Jubilee Handicap.

Should the proposal to arrange annual lawn tennis competitions between English and American cracks materialise, it will certainly help make the game still more popular.

The death of Harry Bradshaw, this week, removes one of the finest Rugby players England ever produced. On one occasion A. J. Gould was teased for not having stopped the Yorkshireman, when the famous Welsh three-quarter is reported to have replied : "Stop him indeed, it took me all my time to get out of his way."

A series of roller skating races in Paris, this week, served to show A. J. Wilson of London, to advantage, he winning at one and two miles, and beating J. Carey of America.

Gray made another great break last evening, when he ran to his points with an unfinished effort of 1,137, this making the sixth time he has passed the thousand mark since arriving in England. To-day he increased the break to 1,200, which is a new record.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT KARWAR.

Reply to Municipal Address.

THE following is the reply of His Excellency, Sir George Clarke to the address presented to him by he Municipality of Karwar during his recent visit to that place :—

Rao Bahadur Ganguli and Councillors of the Municipality of Karwar :—Lady Clarke and I thank you warmly for your hearty welcome. I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to us to come among you, and we hope that our visit may be productive of good to your people. I am glad to receive your expressions of loyalty to the British throne. I know well that sorrow at the death of His Majesty King Edward the Seventh was genuine and deep throughout India, where his sympathy for his subjects of every class was well understood, and that his name will be ever remembered in association with the peace and progress for which he earnestly strove. This year India will cordially welcome His Majesty King George the Fifth, and we all feel that this happy event will help to cement the ties which unite this great country with the British Crown and to promote the union of hearts and of efforts which is essential to prosperity and advancement.

AN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

The District of Karwar, like many others in our Presidency depends, as you say, mainly on agriculture, and the Government Agricultural Department has extended its operations to Kumta in order to help your greatest industry. The District Agricultural Association is showing keen interest in the improvement of agriculture, and I hope that the general body of the cultivators of Kanara will profit from the lessons which will be forthcoming. I am very glad to know that a private gentleman, Mr. Masur, is setting a good example of enterprize at Kumta, and I trust that he will find followers. There is no industry in India, which science can assist more affectively than agriculture, and while the Government will do all it can to spread knowledge, progress must largely depend upon the influence and example of the educated classes who can show their patriotism by leading the masses to adopt improved methods. I am anxious, wherever I go, to learn the local needs, and the matters which you have brought to my notice will not be forgotten. I attach great importance to physical exercises in our schools, and I am glad to know that you feel strongly on this point. The old Police Lines will shortly be vacated. There will be no difficulty in providing a spacious playground for your boys, and the question of erecting a more suitable hostel will then be sympathetically considered. I can well understand that, with the many demands upon the Municipality, which has small resources, you would like a larger grant for education from Government. Grants to a Municipal English School are limited to one-third of the expenditure ; but the efficiency of the school is taken into account in regulating the amount, and I understand that your school has not hitherto been considered deserving of the maximum admissible under the Rules. I should be very sorry if this school had to be closed and the work which it is doing and shall be further examined, in order to ascertain whether an increased grant would be justified. I am glad to know that you realize the necessity for improving the position of the teachers, which I regard as vital. Government consider that local bodies should bear a fair share of the cost of this measure; but you need not fear that we shall ask Municipalities to undertake expenditure beyond their means, and each case will be carefully and justly considered on its merits.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS' GRANT.

As regards school buildings, Government always bear one half the cost; but, remembering the requirements of other Districts, I do not think that a special lump sum could be given to you without creating an impression of neglect elsewhere. In the case of the Girls' School, Mr. Balsarwala has generously come to your assistance by providing the building required, and I congratulate you and him on the public spirit he has shown. It is a great pleasure to my wife to open this building which we are sure, will help to further the cause of women's education in the district. The question of a site for your Library has been happily settled as you wished and there will be no unnecessary delay in handing it over to you. You ask that as a special case, you should be permitted to tax Government buildings. I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope of this kind. The principle, that Government buildings, used entirely for officially purposes, should not be subject to local property taxes, is clearly embodied in the law and I am sure you will see that there are great objections to making exceptions which must be regarded as invidious.

Among many other Municipalities yours has recently been granted the privilege of electing its President. I trust you will all understand that Government, by this and other measures, has clearly shown the intention to develop local self-government and to render the Municipalities independent of direct official control. Your local affairs are in your own hands to administer for the good of the citizens and we trust them to you with confidence and hope. You have made an excellent choice in Rao Bahadur Ganguli, and I hope very glad to be informed that he has taken a firm grasp of Municipal matters, which was to be expected from his proved enthusiasm as a worker in the field of local civic Government. I feel sure that the Councillors will give him loyal support, and that, while discussion will be free and full, faction and obstruction will find no place in the Municipality of Karwar. Work together in harmony for the public good. Remember that you have real responsibility to the people of whose affairs you are guardians, and that a training in local self-government is a valuable qualification for the larger field opened out by the new Legislative Council on which Government relies for sound advice and for co-operation in promoting the advancement of the Presidency.

A HAPPY REMEMBRANCE.

My time in India draws towards its close and I cannot hope again to see your beautiful district. I shall never forget my two visits to Karwar and your kindly welcome to-day will always be a happy remembrance to my wife and myself. That your Municipal Council may always attract members of high character and true public spirit, and that your people may be prosperous, happy and contented is my earnest wish.

CLARATION OF LONDON.

EFENCE BY LIBERAL PRESS.

stralia's Protest may be Decisive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 23.

he *Westminster Gazette*, to-day, draws ial attention to the fact that the Declara- of London gives us a code of international where hitherto the law has depended upon whims of the combatants.

If" the paper says, "the Declaration ccepted, the greater part of the raw mate- of our industries are exempted from ure."

'Sir Edward Grey has endeavoured to calm rehensions regarding the food supply, but, ignoring his explanation, the position is r with the Declaration than without, as h the French and German Courts have cided that foodstuffs can be absolute contra- d, which position is abandoned under the eclaration."

The *Westminster Gazette* cites other bene- s derived from the Declaration, and con- udes, "In the power of our Fleet to keep the s open, not in any international agreement, our safety."

he Imperial Conference.

LONDON, JAN 24.

e *Daily News* says that if the Austra- t against the ratification of the laration of London is decisively supported he Imperial Conference, it will practically the Declaration as far as England is erned.

hat journal maintains that the Declaration o wise makes the existing situation worse, espect to contraband. The chief objection he Declaration is that it makes less advance it might have done, towards the establish- t of international prize-courts.

LATER.

Gibson Bowles, who is one of the prime ers in the agitation against the Declaration ondon, in an interview said that if the laration were ratified and a Naval Prize passed, we should have war with Germany in six weeks, the provisions of the Declara- allowing the capture of British foodstuffs, tructions of neutral prizes and conversion merchantmen into commerce destroyers. he ratification would give Germany a nce she had been waiting for. Mr. Bowles phasied the fact that it was a vast question t had been going on for four years. Never- less he did not believe that the Govern- with all their efforts would be able to Ratification through the House of s.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES'S VIEWS.

r. T. Gibson Bowles, on this subject, wrote to "Times" the other day:—

The Declaration of London of 1909 on Mari- e War, against the ratification whereof all the mbers of commerce and shipping—with the ting exception of Liverpool—have protested, vitably recalls the Declaration of Paris of 1856, de much more secretly, never ratified at all, re- d and repudiated by the United States, and yet ay still held to be not only binding but ocable.

elying on Sir Edward Grey's statement in Parlia- t last year, some have believed, indeed, that the ited States have now in fact acceded to the Dec- ation of Paris, at least to the extent of recogniz- the second article, containing its capital doctrine "the neutral flag covers enemy's merchandise h the exception of contraband of war." That, wever, is not so. The official statement in ques- n was founded on a misapprehension, and was trary to the fact. The United States do not gnize the doctrine in question.

The Declaration of Paris is, however, implicitly epted and adopted by the Declaration of London. y, it is explicitly affirmed to be a part of the mmon law of nations which can no longer be puted," and which "no one thinks of contesting day." This is affirmed by that "authoritative mmentary," whereof Sir Edward Grey says that it an authoritative interpretation of the instruments conventions must thereafter be construed by tory Powers with reference to the commen- where necessary." (Miscellaneous, No. 4, p 59, and No. 4, 1910, pp. 15, 21, 22.) Sir ward Grey further declares that "if the proposed ernational Prize Court is set up at The Hague, it l be bound, when applying the provisions of the claration of London as between the signatories, to strue the text in conformity with the terms of eport"—that is, of the report embodying this horitative commentary." This being so it is possible to escape the conclusion that if once the claration of London should be ratified, the claration of Paris must as laid down by the autho- ative commentary, be read into it as a part of e Common Law of Nations, which can no longer disputed.

In short the Declaration of London if adopted, ould reaffirm and its ratification would in effect r the first time ratify, the Declaration of Paris. t becomes most important, therefore, to consider he effect of the Declaration of Paris to which this dded authority is proposed to be given. Some of ts effec s have probably hitherto escaped attention.

The Declaration of Paris affirms that the neutral ag covers enemy's merchandise with the exception of ontraband of war. But it is essential to remember hat the Declaration is only obligatory between he Powers which have acceded to it. In case there- ore, of a war between the United States which has ot, and Germany which has so acceded, it would ot be obligatory between them. Both therefore, ould resume as between themselves their right nder the Common Law of Nations—the United States to capture German property and Germany to apture United States property, in British or other eutral ships. Nevertheless for Germany the Dec- aration would be still obligatory as between herself nd Great Britain; wherefore as between herself and Great Britain she would be obliged to recognize that he British flag covers United States property. On he other hand for the United States the Declaration would be obligatory neither between themselves nd Germany nor between themselves and Great Britain; so that they would not be obliged to re- ognize that the British flag covers German property. Thus the United States would have the right to apture German property in British ships while Germany would not have the right to capture United States property in British ships. Such ms the absolutely inevitable consequence of this eclaration.

But if now Great Britain were at war with Ger- many, then this Declaration would be obligatory on both as between themselves. Nevertheless, it would be obligatory on neither as between them and the United States. Germany would be under no obligation to the United States to abstain from cap- turing British merchandise and Great Britain would be under no obligation to abstain from capturing German merchandise under the United States flag. Each belligerent indeed might conceivably be under the obligation to the other belligerent of so abstaining. But here comes in another consideration.

(Continued on page 6.)

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH PERSIA.

Britain's Firm Attitude.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, JAN 23.

The British reply to the Persian Note expresses satisfaction at the measures taken, but points out that as the recent security of the Bushire-Kazerun-Shiraz road was probably due to the severity of the winter, Britain reserves the right, in the event of the failure of the measures taken, to insist on the employment of officers of the Indian Army to organise a road police.

With reference to Persia's request for consent to place a 10 per cent. surcharge on the Southern customs, to be devoted to the preservation of order and security, the reply says that as this will mainly affect British trade, Britain is unable to agree unless British officers are employed to organise the gendarmerie.

THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

Burial of Dead Anarchists.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The bodies of Fritz and Joseph were taken to Ilford cemetery to-day for burial. The chaplain, however, strongly protested, saying that it was an outrage against public decency that they should be buried in the same ground as the murdered policemen.

The coffins were thereupon put back on the hearse, and, after a wait of two hours for instructions, were buried in an unconsecrated part of the cemetery, without a service.

Police Court Proceedings.

The persons charged with being concerned in the Houndsditch affair appeared again at the Guildhall to-day.

Counsel for the Crown summarised the evidence to be given, showing the general association of all the accused with the Sydney Street men.

In his evidence, a Russian said he called on Fritz in Grove Street on the day of the Houndsditch shooting, and found a dozen men assembled there, including some of the accused. He had met all the accused, also Candstein and Joseph there at different times.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

Situation Quieter.

HANKOW, JAN. 23.

The situation is quieter now. The sailors and volunteers were standing at arms day and night. Two thousand Chinese troops have been drafted in.

The Chinese casualties, yesterday, were 12 killed and 13 wounded. Foreigners of all nationalities wired for assistance.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Position of Galapagos Islands.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

The Government admits that the question of a lease of the Galapagos Islands was informally discussed with Ecuador.

It is understood that the Congress of Ecuador, some time ago, authorised the leasing of the Islands, as owing to their proximity to the Panama Canal they would form a desirable naval base which the United States would not be willing to see it in foreign hands. A meeting of the citizens of Guayaquil, however, rejected the offer of the lease, considering it would be unpatriotic.

LABOUR PARTY AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 21.

Mr. Henderson, a Labour, M.P., addressing his constituents, said that the Labour Members were determined to keep the Government in power, but they were equally determined to make them keep their promises on the subject of the Osborne judgment, the payment of members and relief for the unemployed.

THE DARFUR MISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Slatin Pasha's mission to Darfur has been successful as the Sultan, Ali Dinar, declares that he is ready to guarantee peace on his frontiers. Ali Dinar expressed keen regret at the events in Dartama and Darqa Salit.

NEW ISSUE OF GOLD BONDS

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Messrs. Seligman and Co. invite tenders in London and New York City for 4½ per cent. gold bonds to the value of sixty million dollars, issued at a minimum of 100.

GERMAN LINERS FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The Berlin newspapers state that the Turkish naval delegates have bought two North German Lloyd liners of five thousand tons each.

THE PERSIAN REGENT.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

Nasr-el-Mulk, the Persian Regent, has arrived at Baku.

PREMIER STAYS WITH THE KING.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Asquith was the guest of the King at Windsor yesterday evening.

WELSH RAILWAY DISASTER.

Miraculous Escapes.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 23.

All the dead bodies, in the Rhondda disaster, except that of a well-dressed man, have been identified. They include a local Methodist minister. Five persons were seriously injured and many are suffering from shock. Mr. Brace, M. P., escaped with shock.

A passenger says that the scene was heartrending. He heard people battering the jammed carriage-doors, and even with crowbars it was found impossible to release them.

The exact spot of the accident was Coke Ovens Junction, a mile from Pontypridd. The goods train was standing under a high bank. The driver and fireman of the express were thrown on to the bank practically unhurt. There were some miraculous escapes. It is estimated that there were three hundred people in the express, chiefly commercial travellers and shop girls.

ARAB RISING IN THE YEMEN.

Turkish Punitive Expedition.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that the first batch of the great Turkish army which has been ordered finally to suppress and punish the Truculent Arab tribes in the Yemen has started. Others will follow as transports become available. It is considered that the Turks have undertaken a stiff task in sending an expedition into a barren, torrid region against warrior hordes.

THE BERLIN RIOTS.

Licence of the Police.

BERLIN, JAN. 24.

Eight more men, who took part in the riots in the Moabit quarter, have been given sentences varying from two weeks to one year. Three were acquitted.

The President of the Court said that the Administration could not be held responsible for the excesses of individual police, but he was of opinion that in the case of sabring peaceable citizens, the latter would have been justified in defending themselves with the revolver.

TOWING THE "TRIESTE."

Salvage for the "Lowther Range."

LONDON, JAN. 23.

The "Lowther Range" has been awarded £10,500 salvage for assisting the "Trieste."

SCOTTISH EDWARD MEMORIAL.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The suggestion of Lord Rosebery, to restore Linlithgow Palace as a memorial to King Edward, has been tentatively adopted in Scotland.

WORLD'S BIGGEST AIRSHIP.

BERLIN, JAN. 24.

The Siemens-Schueckert flexible airship, the largest in the world, made a successful trial trip yesterday, with twelve passengers. The airship is able to carry fifty.

CAMBRIDGE BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. T. E. Page, a school-master, announces that he will stand as candidate for the vacant seat at Cambridge University. He is a Unionist, but stands in the interest of education.

Mme. CURIE AND FRENCH ACADEMY.

PARIS, JAN. 24.

Madame Curie has been defeated in the election to the French Academy of Science by M. Branly, a pioneer in wireless telegraphy, who obtained 30 votes to 28. The question of the election of a woman to the Academy influenced voting.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST SENTENCED.

CAIRO, JAN. 23.

Mahomed Farid, President of the Nationalist Party, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for publishing a preface to a seditious poem.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, JAN. 24.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer "Tonkin" has shipped gold to the value of £150,000 for India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General J. P. Sherriff.

[The late Lieut.-General John Pringle Sheriff, C.B., was born in 1831. He entered the Army in 1851 and served through the Indian Mutiny, being mentioned in despatches. He saw action also in the Looshai Expedition of 1871-72, the Duffla Expedition of 1874-75, where he again distinguished himself, and the expeditions to the Naga Hills in 1875 and 1879-80. Colonel of the 6th Goorka Regiment, he was made Lieut.-General in 1891 when he joined the Unemployed Supernumerary List.]

THE POTSDAM INTERVIEW.

Turkey Alarmed.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that in spite of reassuring official statements, the effects of the Potsdam interview continue to preoccupy the Porte, which is convinced that Russia has secured important advantages at the expense of Persia and Turkey in exchange for a promise to enter into an aggressive combination against Germany.

The *Tanin*, discussing the question of the Persian Gulf, says that Turkey has made the greatest sacrifices there.

The Journal adds: "Britain must not treat Turkey like an African head-man or Sultan of Muscat. The only understanding possible must be based on the recognition of Turkey's historical and moral rights and on existing agreements."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN NAVY.

Large Expenditure Provided.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Budget for 1911 provides for the increase of twenty-five millon kronen, chiefly for Army purposes, besides extraordinary credits for Army and Navy, including fifty-five million kronen for the construction of Dreadnoughts, three cruisers, twelve torpedo boats and six submarines. The total cost of these vessels will be 312,000,000 kronen, to be distribubed over a period of six years.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

New Characteristics.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

In view of the seriousness of the plague in Manchuria, China has circularised the Powers, asking them to select experts, willing to come immediately, investigate the outbreak and devise checks.

The Chinese Minister, in an interview with Reuter, said it was not the ordinary rat-borne plague, but appeared to be due to contact with carcases and bones, and was carried by bears and possibly other animals from the North.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that a Russian medical assistant at Harbin has contracted plague. He was the only one of ten to decline inoculation.

COUNTERVAILING AMERICAN EXCISE.

New Duty on Irish and Scotch Whiskies.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24.

The Treasury has decided to impose a countervailing duty of fourpence-halfpenny on Irish and Scotch whiskies owing to the failure of negotiations with Britain to remove the allowance of threepence granted to British exporters which America regards as bounty.

The British distillers deny, that receiving any bounty and say that the allowance is merely compensation for additional expense involved by the regulations connected with the rectification. Colonial distillers, especially those of the West Indies and Canada, are pleased with the action of the United States, because the decision counteract their old standing disadvantage compared with British distillers.

JAPANESE ANARCHISTS.

Executed at Tokio.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the anarchists who were recently sentenced to death for conspiring against the life of the Emperor were executed to-day.

DEATH OF FAMOUS SPORTSMAN.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

It is announced that Captain Charles Barr, famous yachting skipper, has died suddenly at Southampton. Captain Barr was the victor in the America Cup races.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Football Association has ordered a replay of the cup-tie match between Croydon Common and Grimsby Town, owing to a breach of the regulations by the latter.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Simpson, the brilliant outside right of Falkir, has been transferred to the Blackburn Rovers for a record fee of £1,800.

ALLEGED MONEY ORDER FRAUDS.

Accused Committed for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 24.

His Worship the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court one A. Rangaswamy Iyengar who is implicated in a series of alleged postal money order frauds. Accused stands charged with offences of forgery of a valuable security for the purpose of section 420 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE 22nd list of subscriptions to the Punjab Edward Memorial Fund, issued on Tuesday, show a total of Rs. 13,65,980-12-6. Of these close on Rs. 7 lakhs have been collected and invested and are bringing interest.

THE "Punjabee" understands that Dewan Daya Kishen Kaul, C. I. E., formerly Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kashmir, has been appointed Wazir of Alwar.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

Ceremony Performed by Lady Clarke.

On Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall, Bombay, was held the annual distribution of prizes of the Scottish Education Society's schools. His Excellency, Sir George Clarke presided, and Lady Clarke had kindly consented to give away the prizes. A large gathering of parents, friends and those interested in the welfare of these admirable educational institutions had gathered to witness the ceremony. The business side of the evening was enlivened with an interesting programme of songs by the children of the various schools which reflected credit on the performers themselves and those who had trained them. The items by the infants were particularly enjoyable. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, Private Secretary, were received by Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, the Rev. Alexander Crichton, and the Rev. Mr. Barrell, and conducted to the "dais."

THE PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS.

The Rev. A. S. Crichton said the prayers, after which he read the report, in the course of which it was stated:—The Bombay Scottish Education Society was founded in 1866 and began active operations in April of the following year when a small school attended by twelve pupils was opened at No. 8 Hornby Road. During the forty-four years since this small beginning was made, the work of the Society has steadily developed. In 1869 the Byculla School was purchased; in 1881 the John Connon School was built; and in 1902 the management of the Colaba School was taken over by Society from the Wesleyan Church. At the present time, in spite of the competition of the more recently opened hill schools, the Society's have on their rolls a larger number of pupils than at any former period and the financial position of the Society is such as to justify the adoption of a a forward policy. During the year which has just closed, the Committee was able to accomplish two objects which they had had in view for some time. The first was to give Mr. Wilkinson six months furlough which he had more than earned by his self sacrificing and successful labours on behalf of the schools, and the second was to secure from home a thoroughly trained master to assist the Principal in his arduous work. The pupils were not quite so successful in their examinations as in some previous years. Only four out of ten succeeded in passing at the recent Matriculation examination, and the passes in the Arts Examinations were less satisfactory than formerly. The last received results of the Cambridge Local examinations were however gratifying. In all, ten passes were obtained of which two were in the Senior Section, five in the Junior and three in the Preliminary. Out of three Government Middle School Scholarships offered for competition, two were secured by pupils of the Schools, one by Borrett and one by Florence Robinson. As usual Biblical instruction was given in all classes of the schools. Games and physical culture generally were accorded a place in the life of the Schools. Cricket, football and hockey were played in their seasons. The girls were again successful in winning the challenge cup at the Badminton tournament of the Athletic Association. In the Cadet Corps, owing to the large percentage of recruits, only two-thirds of the Cadets were recorded as extra-efficient, but all the recruits made themselves efficient. Good accounts continue to be received of ex-pupils, who have continued their studies elsewhere. In conclusion the Committee desire to record their thanks to all subscribers to the funds of the Society, to the donors of special prizes, and also to Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Pearson, Miss Evans, Miss Sweeney and the other members of the staff for the faithful labour, which have so largely contributed to the success of the year's work in all three schools.

The children then carried out their programme of songs.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor, then addressing the assembly, said:—Ladies and Gentlemen,—The Scottish people have long enjoyed the benefits of a sound system of education. Partly for this reason and partly on account of some valuable national characteristics they have attained marked success in all walks of life. That success is nowhere more conspicuous than in India where Scotsmen have held and are holding important posts of all kinds under Government and have shown themselves to be true pioneers of commerce and industry. It is most right and fitting that the Scotsmen of Bombay should endeavour to reproduce in India the advantages which their own land has conferred upon them and to spread education among the boys and girls who are growing up in our midst. Soon after my arrival in India I had the pleasure of visiting the Scottish Orphanage in the Mahim Woods which is doing excellent work, and my wife and I are very glad to be allowed to take a part in the annual prize-giving of the Bombay Scottish Education Society to-day. Like most undertakings initiated by Scotsmen, it has prospered exceedingly and in the forty-four years of its existence it has grown from the classes held in a hired house in Hornby Road where Mr. James Macdonald began his long and honourable career in India to the three schools with the large numbers of to-day. We have been told that the finances are so satisfactory as to justify the adoption of a forward policy and that is the best tribute that could be paid to the efficiency of the teaching staff and the soundness of the administration (applause). I understand that there is a proposal to move the Byculla School to a more suitable locality. This proposal seems to be quite practical, and I need hardly say that Government which has given the Society much help in the past, will be willing to assist it to the fullest extent permitted by the Code. (Loud applause.) The report states that the successes of the pupils in the Bombay examinations were less satisfactory than in former years, while in the Cambridge local examinations the results seem to have been decidedly gratifying. There may be some reason for this apparent anomaly, and the Matriculation Examination as it stands at present is certainly a poor test. Government are revising the curriculum of secondary education, which now leaves much to be desired, and we are taking steps which should assist private enterprize. I trust that in years to come the results of the reforms which will be introduced will be widely felt and will react with good effect upon higher education as a whole in our Presidency.

I am glad to know that Bible instruction is given to all classes in the schools of the Society. Such instruction can be made powerfully instrumental in supplying true guidance of thought and of life. Physical culture is most valuable and necessary for both girls and boys, and good games well played are an essential part in sound education. It is most satisfactory to know that the Cadet Corps is so efficient, and I attach great importance to the habits of discipline, obedience and self-respect which can be inculcated even by a brief military training intelligently conducted. (Applause.) My own experience as a cadet in time when discipline was more rigid than it now is, has, I am sure, exercised a salutary influence upon my life. It is a pleasant feature in the work of the Society that touch is kept with the old pupils, which should be an object in all good schools.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

And now I wish I could say a few words to you girls and boys which might be helpful and encouraging. In great measure your future lives must depend upon the education you are receiving and upon the spirit in which you enter upon your daily tasks. I urge you to be in real earnest alike in your work and in your play. It is good to excel in both, not from a sense of rivalry, but to gain the satisfaction of having done your best. Believe me that for each of us only our best is worthy, and that if we do not give that best to the work that is before us we are wronging ourselves and our fellows. Upon us, whose lives are being passed in India, there are special responsibilities which apply to you girls and boys as well as to your elders. We are living among a sensitive people quick to respond to kind thoughts and actions, but easily repelled by rough manners or by the affectation of superiority. It is our plain duty not only to shed sympathy around us but to set an example of all that is highest in our Western inheritance. (Loud Applause.) Gentleness of manner and kind tolerance of customs and modes of thought which may differ from our own will go far to promote good feeling and to secure the happy mutual relations which are essential to the smooth progress of India. I congratulate the winners of the prizes which Lady Clarke has the honour of distributing, and I hope that they will be taught by their success to realize the importance of effort not only in their school days but in the wider arena of life which lies before them. Mr. Wilkinson and the Staff have every reason to feel satisfaction in the progress which these excellent schools are making and in the prospect of further advances which the report holds out. It is a great pleasure to my wife and myself to be here this evening and we both cordially wish continued and increasing success to the good work of the Bombay Scottish Education Society. (Applause).

Subsequently H. E. Lady Clarke gave away the prizes.

On the motion of Mr. P. R. Cadell, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Their Excellencies.

CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Short at Mirzapoor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

Details of the Crown Prince's shoot in the Mirzapur jungle state that on the morning of 18th the party motored to Ahraura, fourteen miles south of the Railway station and as soon as the news was brought a start was made for the jungles, 18 miles to the west, when motors were changed for elephants and machans approached. Unfortunately in the first beat the tiger left his kill and the party returned to camp at Chopan. On the morning of 19th, kubbar being received, a start was made to a place some eleven miles south of the camp. The tiger was found in the beat out. It took fright and broke through passing machans. Sir John Hewett, Colonel Gordon and Mr. Wyndham who abstained from firing and eventually gave the shot to Count Fink von Finckenstein, who killed him.

On the 20th the news of the kill was from a place three miles north-east of the camp. The beat was somewhat a long one and the tiger tried stops on both sides of it good many times. Eventually he came straight up to the Crown Prince's machan and was killed with one shot. The Crown Prince shook hands with the proprietors of the villages adjoining the forest who were presented to him and which they much appreciated.

LATER.

The arrival of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany will be private and His Highness will stay at Government House. On Wednesday evening he is to attend a ball given by the 1st Middlesex Regiment and he will probably spend some time in visiting the Exhibition. The birthday of the Kaiser will be celebrated on Friday and to mark the occasion Crown Prince will attend a German Service in the All Saints Cathedral at Allahabad. The service will be conducted in the German language by the Rev. H. Lorbeer, the Venerable Missionary from Ghazipur who has been asked by His Imperial Highness to do so.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Result of Recent Reforms in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 24.

The annual report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1909-10 has been issued together with the Government Order on the subject. The report is the first record of the result of educational reforms which took the form of the substitution of the School Final Examination for the old Matriculation of the Madras University. The report deals largely with elementary education and Dr. Bourne's scheme for its extension and improvement. The report of the Matriculation Enquiry Committee showed that a multiplication of them is a doubtful boon to education under the features noted.

Reviewing the reports the Government lay stress on the object of the school-leaving certificate scheme. In the Department of Secondary Education the results of the last Matriculation Examination were very poor. The year witnessed an increase in the number as well as strength of Institutions for girls, and progress is evident in the Department of European education. Mahomedan education also shows progress and increase in number of elemantary schools is very satisfactory. The total expenditure for the year on education, Rs. 119,39,280, is the the largest on record. It is stated in the Government Order that the expenditure from the public purse on secondary education is likely to increase in the near future, in connection, especially, with the proposed Model High Schools.

NO PROGRESS IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 21.

Sir John Hewett has just issued an important resolution on education in the United Provinces in which he says that he is dissatisfied with its present state. The Lieutenant-Governor regards the work of the year as very disappointing. In no branches of education, he says, has sufficient progress been made and in some there has been retrogression. In primary education there appears to have been actual failure. The Lieutenant-Governor finds results in this branch disheartening.

COMING ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The Desire of Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 24.

A requisition is being circulated here calling on the Sheriff to summon a public meeting for the purpose of formally inviting Their Majesties the King and Queen to be graciously pleased to visit Madras on the occasion of the visit for the Delhi Durbar. His Excellency the Governor has consented to preside and has placed the Banqueting Hall at the disposal of the Sheriff for the purpose. The meeting will take place, probably, in a few days.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Indian Exhibits.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24.

In response to a request made by the Indian Committee of Festival of Empire Exhibition, 1911, the Government of the United Provinces has agreed to lend the Committee the articles belonging to local Governments which are exhibited in the Agriculture, Education, Forestry and Irrigation Courts of the Allahabad Exhibition and such other Exhibits as may be considered suitable. The Departments of the Government of India are also arranging to send administrative collections which can be readily prepared. Arrangements are being made to forward to London exhibits illustrating public works, railways, mints, indigenous drugs and Indian wheat.

It is understood that no orders have as yet been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State regarding the proposed legislation for the control of Life Insurance Companies and Provident Insurance Societies in India.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Central Provinces' Land Revenue.

INTRODUCTION OF ARMY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN 24.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, Calcutta. The Viceroy presided. There was a good attendance and the visitors' gallery was fairly crowded.

Sir T. R. Wynne placed on the table a copy of correspondence showing the steps taken by the Government on a suggestion made by Mr. A. C. Chatterji, C. S., lately employed on the Industrial Survey in the United Provinces, for the reduction of railway rates for goods.

INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS BILL.

Mr. Robertson presented the Select Committee's report on the Inventions and Designs Bill. The only important addition in the Bill is a new clause which reproduces the section of the English Act, under which a patent is liable to be revoked if the patentee does not, within four years of the grant of the patent, manufacture the patented article in the United Kingdom. The new clause in the Bill permits a person to move the Governor-General-in-Council to revoke a patent, the owner of which does not commence the manufacture of the article in India within four years of the grant of the patent.

The power of revocation will be exercised only if the applicant satisfies the Governor-General-in-Council that he is prepared to manufacture the article himself and that the patentee does not grant him a license on reasonable terms. The new Clause thus supplies the deficiency which was pointed out by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay and some others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar withdrew his resolution and explained that his questions relating to technical and Industrial education have been referred to the Conference of Directors which meets at Allahabad shortly.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LAND REVENUE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, of the Central Provinces, moved: "This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that at the next settlement of land-revenue in the Central Provinces, the half-assets rule be adopted and given effect to in districts where the assessment exceeds 50 per cent. And if this involves a sudden and large loss of revenue, the 50 per cent. level be attained at two settlements instead of at one. He made a long speech in support of the resolution, and traced the history of the land-revenue of the provinces, when it was created by amalgamating into a composite whole the area which had before that formed part of the United Provinces, then the North-Western Provinces, under the name of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, and the districts which reverted to the Government on the death, without issue, of Bhonsla, Raja of Nagpur.

He pointed out that with the creation of the Central Provinces, the half-assets rule, which was in force in the Northern area, was extended to the whole Province in the settlement of the sixties. The half-assets rule was not strictly enforced in some districts, but the Chief Commissioners were impressed with its harshness, and Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Crosthwaite and Sir Downes Fitzpatrick were for limiting the state demand to 50 per cent. Sir Alexander Mackenzie expressed himself in favour of the two-thirds rule. Mr. Chitnavis said that Sir Alexander Mackenzie succeeded Sir Charles Crosthwaite as Chief Commissioner and he had to carry through the settlement of the nineties. He had the disadvantage of being a stranger to the Provinces and, it may be said that his first impression gave him an exaggerated idea of the financial capacity of the Province. After a year's connection with the local administration, he moved the Government for the substitution of a two-thirds rule for the half-assets rule when in force, and the Government of India reluctantly sanctioned a 60 per cent. land revenue settlement generally and a 65 per cent. settlement in all cases in which the existing assessment exceeded that limit. The rule was accordingly changed. The settlement of the nineties was apparently made on the basis of that rule but the arithmetical difference in percentage gives an inadequate idea of the incidence of the two settlements. After dealing with Sir. A. Mackenzie's scheme and Lord Curzon's Land Revenue resolution of 1900, Mr. Chitnavis said:—Whatever may be said of arithmetical standards, the Government of India has fixed a percentage. Even for the Central Provinces it is only a reduction in this percentage by a few points that we pray for. In Parliament, as also in this country, the Government has practically undertaken to work the 50 per cent. rule. The resolution now places before it the case of a province where the approximation of the settlement procedure to that rule has still to be effected. The land revenue with the census at present ranges from 56 per cent. to 70 per cent. of the assets in the Central Provinces.

A LIGHT ASSESSMENT.

My Lord, a light assessment, I need not point out to this Council, is a great advantage in difficult times. There is much difficulty in payment. The necessity for revision does not arise so urgently. The administration is less inconvenienced in allowing the necessary remission when the revenue is high. A sudden abatement distubs provincial finance to such a degree, that, however imperative, it cannot be sanctioned at once. On the last occasion the necessary remission could only be granted in Jubbulpore, in three instalments. My Lord, I do not suggest that the 50 per cent. rule should be adopted in the Central Provinces. At all hazards, I do not wish to cause Government a sudden heavy loss. My own impression is that adoption of the lower standard will not involve a heavy loss, but if Government thinks it does, the Malguzars will be satisfied if the limit is reached in two steps instead of in one bound in areas where the existing assessment is greatly in excess of it. In areas, on the other hand, where the existing assessment is only by a few points more than 50 per cent. the level can be reached at once without any serious risk of financial dislocation.

REVENUE OR RENT?

Mr. Dadabhoy supported the resolution and endorsed all Mr. Chitnavis had said. He held that the State demand on land was not land-revenue but rent, and said this was a sound view. He criticised Sir Alexander Mackenzie's letter and said the application of economic theory to a measure of land revenue was a mistake. He quoted Ricardo and Mill in support of his contention. He referred to the pecuniary difficulties of Malguzars, and claimed the sympathy of the Councils.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, while declining to enter into the full history of land assessment in the Central Provinces, contended that the broad fact remained that the Mulguzars were in a prosperous condition. He pointed out that in practice it was impossible to secure uniformity. At any rate the Government could not agree to incur an unnecessary loss of revenue, or forego a reasonable share of the profits of the Mulguzars. Without endeavouring to follow Mr. Dadabhoy in his discussion of the debatable question of whether the Government share of the profits was in the nature of rent of tax, there was the broad fact that the State in India always took its share of the landlords' profits. In fact the history of land assessment in this country was the history of efforts to arrive at a reasonable settlement, of what the share of the State was to be in the gross produce of the land. He proceeded to refer to the reports of the Court of Wards in the Central Provinces and the land revenue reports, and pointed out that the Mulguzars received 92 per cent. of their rent, and it did not appear either that there was any trouble in collecting the land revenue demand of the State. In conclusion he said on behalf of Government that it was not averse to the half-assets rule and was willing to place the Mulguzars on the same footing as the landlords of the United Provinces and the Punjab if Mr. Chitnavis was prepared to amend his resolution in the sense indicated. He (Mr. Carlyle) would be glad to consider it.

THANKS TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Chitnavis then modified his resolution as follows and expressed his thanks to Government for their attitude:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that Government should accept the principle that in the districts forming part of the old Saugor and Nerbudda territories, the land revenue demand should generally approximate to half-assets, provided that individual exceptions are allowed to prevent a material sacrifice of revenue; in districts forming part of the old Nagpur Province, the policy of Government should be gradually to reduce the fraction of the assets taken at succeeding settlements, until assets approximating to half-assets are reached, and in the meantime generally to enhance to a half the increase of assets since the last settlement."

The resolution was put and carried.

Sir T. R. Wynne presented the Select Committee's report on the Tramways Bill.

Mr. Jenkins presented the Select Committee's report on the Criminal Tribes Bill and explained that the changes by the Select Committee were improvements in drafting, and referred to the changes made in clauses 5 and 17.

THE ARMY BILL.

General Sir Robert Scallon presented the Select Committee's report on the Army Bill and said two small alterations were made: (a) The law in relation to enrolment and attestation has been simplified. Enrolment will now be the process which subjects to military law of all classes except native officers and warrant officers, who are specially dealt with. Attestation is a further ceremony reserved for combatants and for a few of the higher classes of non-combatants, which, while imposing no additional obligations, confers a certain status on the latter with eligibility for non-commissioned rank. (b) Ordinary non-penal discharge (i. e. the process under which a person ceases to be subject to military law) has been reserved for its proper place the statutory rules under the act the Bill merely provides for dismissal (i. e. penal discharge). This is the system which has been adopted in the Army Act. (c) Imprisonment in military custody has been legalised as a minor punishment. Following a recent change in the Army Act, we have fixed 28 days as the maximum which can be awarded. (d) Provision has been made for enforcing after due inquiry collective responsibility for losses of arms. Experience has shown that such responsibility is the best safeguard for the arms of a company especially in class company regiments, in the majority of the regiments of the Indian Army. (e) The provisions of the Indian articles of war as to crimes and punishments have been altered but little. The clauses dealing with them have, however, been rearranged on the system which obtains in the Army Act and in some cases the drafting of the Act has been followed. (f) Corporal punishment has been restricted to crimes committed on active service and to such crimes committed in peace time as under the ordinary law are punishable with whipping. The maximum awardable as following the Criminal Procedure Code has been reduced to 30 lashes. It is absolutely necessary to retain this punishment on active service where there are no adequate means of carrying out sentences of imprisonment. (g) Provisions similar to those of the Army Act have been made to legalise penal deductions from the pay and allowances of persons subject to Indian Military Law.

POWER TO HOLD COURT MARTIAL.

(h) The power to hold a summary court-martial has been extended to non-combatant British officers holding the position of Commanding Officer. This will enable medical officers in command of station hospitals and similar units to dispose of crimes committed by the enrolled establishments of such hospitals and units. At present a combatant commanding officer has to be detailed to hold trials. This causes unnecessary frictions and delay. (i) Provision has been made to confer on courts-martial the power of requiring evidence to be taken on commission, a power which criminal courts in India now exercise. It will be rarely used, but will when used, obviate inconveniences and delays. Adequate safeguards against its abuse have been provided. (j) Power has been given to the authorities reviewing the proceedings of summary courts-martial to reduce the sentences awarded by such courts if they consider them excessive. (k) The powers of pardon vested in the higher military authorities have been extended so as to enable these authorities to deal with sentences awarded in courts-martial for certain offences against the ordinary criminal law when committed against persons subject to military law. Some minor changes have been made in the law relating to courts-martial, warrants and the constitution of such courts. All these changes tend to simplify procedure, and to bring our code into conformity with that of the Army Act. This is a convenience as the same officers have to administer both codes."

With these remarks he presented the report of the Select Committee. It will be taken into consideration at a subsequent meeting.

Mr. Butler presented the Select Committee's report on the Indian Ports Bill, and said only two small alterations had been made.

ENGINEERS AND HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Hon. Mr. Madge moved that the Government of India be requested in consultation with provincial Governments to consider the desirability of inviting all large Municipal Corporations to combine in establishing graded scientific services for engineers and health officers with the object, (1) of affording life careers to the incumbents, instead of chequered careers on contracts for terms of years, (2) of giving the incumbent such suitable beginning salaries as may be necessary to secure efficient engineers and health officers, and providing for promotion by a increment to such maximum salaries as may be necessary to retain their service, and (3) of admitting of the transfer of incumbents from one Corporation to another.

In doing so he said he was encouraged by two facts, first that the Government has itself projected a scheme on the ground on which he rested his cast, and secondly that this scheme deferred from the other in such essential details as to make some parallel supplementary scheme indispensable. The difference between the two schemes consisted in this. One contemplated the provisions of sanitary officers only for places in which Government medical officers served as health officers, though they did not hold the I. O. H. qualification. The other demanded qualified health officers. Another difference was that there was one scheme which affected only health officers; the other if sanction would affect both engineers and health officers. The reasons for preferring life careers to temporary contract appointments were too obvious to need elaboration. It was impossible to make the most of any servant whose feeling was haunted by grave anxieties. An objection had been raised that the scheme interfered with local authorities. In his mind, most experts had two aspects of their duties, the administrative and the professional. If the corporations were consulted, they would surely say whether and in what form they could introduce his scheme. He had heard of a fear that his scheme made provisions for imported officers to the exclusions of local men, nothing could be further from his mind. He was heart and soul with all who wished to qualify existing institutions to turn out first class men, but unless they could do so they were bound to accept the best men they could get from anywhere.

Mr. Butler, in reply to Mr. Madge recognised the able manner in which he had argues his case, and pointed out however that the permanent service was only possible under certain circumstances. He understood that Mr. Madge's proposals referred only to the large municipalities in only 5 or 6 towns. He alluded to the difficulty, which would attend transfers and did not think the time had yet come for the scheme. Government would not accept the resolution.

Mr. Madge briefly responded, and the resolution was rejected.

SEPARATE MAHOMEDAN ELECTORATES

The Hon'ble Pundit Malaviya moved that the Rules under the new Councils Act be amended as regards the special electorates granted to Mahomedans.

The Hon'ble Malik Umar Hyat Khan spoke at length and protested against the resolution being moved at all. He said the carrying of the resolution would not only be dangerous but impracticable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Samuel Huda, in opposing, said that it was unfortunate to bring in a resolution so soon. It was all very well to say that Hindus and Mahomedans should be one but the task became impossible. He strongly condemned the introduction of the resolution as likely to cause racial feeling.

The Hon'ble Mr. Madge in a few words regretted the resolution and alluded to it as wanting in good judgment.

The Raja of Muhammadabad was of opinion that the new Regulations were under trial and should remain so for another two years.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, who followed Mr. Madge made a short speech. He thought that in the old days the Mahomedans were sore at the preponderance of Hindus in the Councils, but this difficulty was got over by the Government nominating Mahomedans. Special electorates, however, could not be avoided to-day and there must be special representations for Mahomedans. He thought Mahomedans were overrepresented in the Provincial Councils. He thought that a remark of Lord Minto as to the importance of Mahomedans had been misread. For the present state of things the Secretary of State and not the Government of India was responsible and he certainly thought some amendments in the Rules were advisable. However, he strongly appealed to Pundit Malviya to withdraw his resolution. It did not so much matter as to how many Hindus and Mahomedans sat in Council as the manner in which all did their work. It was really the moral influence of the members that existed that must be considered. He again urged the Hon'ble Mr. Malviya to withdraw his resolution and to leave the present question alone. (Applause.)

Mr. Haque regretted that Pundit Malviya should think it necessary to bring in his resolution. He entirely agreed with Mr. Gokhale. A time would come when Hindus and Mohamedans would join hands and work. He strongly opposed the resolution.

The Nawab Sayyid Mohamed also called on Pundit Malviya to withdraw his resolution.

Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose particularly urged the grievances of the middle classes and confessed his own presence in this Council was merely accidental.

On re-assembling of the Council after lunch Nawab Abdul Mazid regretted that he had to oppose the resolution of his friend Mr. Malviya as he thought the acceptance of the resolution might renew old controversies. He referred to the Hindu-Moslem meeting and said that the resolution was unfortunate. The special representation was granted after a due and deliberate consideration and a special reason was that the Mahomedans were rulers before the British came in. He deeply regretted the re-opening of the question as likely to cause bad blood. He defended the election of the Nawab of Rampur and Raja of Tehri to the Local Council and said that the land-owning representatives were better than professional Politicians or Vakils, who had no stake in the land. Finally he opposed the Bill.

The Maharaja of Burdwan defended the special Moslem election as well as Zemindari representation. He rediculed Pundit Malviya's ideas regarding those who had a stake in the country. He pointed out the importance of Native Chiefs in the Council and defended the nomination of the Nawab of Rampur and Raja of Tehri.

Hon. Mr. Jenkins said:—Mr. Malviya could hardly expect Government to accept his resolution. The Government were bound by Law and he quoted the Councils Act and the Government were unable to assent to any amendment or make any promise which the Secretary of State, may not agee to. The Reforms had really been in force for only a year and he was quite unable to communicate to the Government in this connection in any way whatever. On one point, however, he could speak. The Government had given full pledges to Mahomedans for separate representation and Government could not possibly recede from that undertaking until the Mahomedans themselves say they no longer require the privilege. Perhaps the Hindu community assisted by Mr. Malviya would meanwhile convert them to this opinion. With regard to a Government servant who had been dismissed from service being inellegible for a seat in Council, the Provincial and Supreme Councils had the power to waive the disqualification. Referring to Mr. Basu's remarks he had no idea what class he alluded as the Middle-class in India. He concluded that Government of India was by no means inaccessible to the advice or suggestion and all that had been urged by Mr. Malviya and said that the subject would be carefully considered by Government.

Mr. Malviya closed the debate and pointed to various representations which reached the Government of India-in-Council and regretted that there should have been excited remarks. He said he was doing his duty by representing to the Council the opinions which obtained in many quarters. He was aware that changes in the Regulations should be referred to the Secretary of State and that was why he suggested a Commission of enquiry. He hoped that the inequalities he had referred to would be removed. He then withdrew his resolution.

COUNCIL FOR UNITED PROVINCES.

Hon. Mr. S. Sinha of Bangal then moved that with reference to Section 3, Sub-Section (2), of the Indian Councils Act 1909, this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that action may be taken by him with a view to the creation of a Council in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh for the purpose of assisting the Governor in the Executive Government of the Province. Mr. Sinha traced the history of the question and said that as far as the Province was concerned the question was an old one dating back to 1833.

Malik Humar Hyat Knan opposed the motion and in course of speech said "I was so glad to read in one of my Hon'ble colleague's favourite papers that he takes more interest in the Punjab than the Punjab members denoselves.

Pundit Man Mohan Malviya in supporting Mr. S. Sinha said that the United Provinces was neglected in spite of the recognition of the claim of the Province by the Chartered Act of 1832.

Mr. Holmes advised patience in the matter. We said that the experiment of a Council had only just been introduced in Bengal, while it was quite possible the ingredients had been well mixed in the crucible and would prove a success might cause an explosion (Laughter). At any rate the recommended that the Council will wait and see the result of the experiment in Bengal.

Mr. M. Haque in supporting the resolution said that the people of the United Provinces were in a peculiar situation and people crossing over to that country thought they had gone to a different country. He said that all the advantages of a Council Government should be given to the United Provinces.

Raja of Partabgarh spoke in Urdu and supported the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Jenkins said he had no desire to discuss the merits or demerits of a Council of Government and though he had spent nearly all his service under a Council of Government he was no believer in the absolute superiority of that Government. He was entirely of opinion that if the work of the Lieutenant-Governor was too hard for one man he should have a Council, for if he delegated work to subordinates he had no responsibility and Government became a sham. So far the time had not come in the United Provinces. Sir John Hewett was a Lieutenant-Governor of a superior ability with geat power of dealing efficiently with Provinces, perhaps within his direction. He had said he did not want a Council. It was essential that if a Council existed it should work in entire agreement with the Lieutenant-Governor and so long Sir John Hewett did not say he wanted a Council the Government of India would take no action in the matter.

Mr. S. Sinha, in replying, regretted that the Hon'ble Home Member had introduced a personal element in the discussion of the question.

The Council rose after 5 p. m. and adjourned till to-morrow.

Replies to Interpellations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Carlyle, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Madge, said: "The question of the reorganization of the Provincial Engineering Service is under the consideration of Government and no avoidable delay is being allowed to occur. It is hoped that a decision on the case will be shortly arrived at when the necessary reference to the Secretary of State will be made."

PRINTING PRESS SECURITY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins, replying to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachidananda Sinha's questions re the raising of a security in the case of a printing press at Dera Ismail Khan, said: "The facts of the case referred to in the questions are as follows:—

"That about the time of the Peshawar Riots a paper called the "Frontier Advocate" of Dera-Ismail Khan published infamatory articles tending to intensify the racial feelings at Peshawar which eventually ended in the riots in March last. A security of Rs. 4,000 was accordingly demanded under each of section 3 (2) and section 8 (2) of the Press Act, but as it was not forthcoming the paper ceased to exist. Subsequently on 25th March 1910 one Brijlal who asserted that he was a compositor to Lala Karimchand, editor of the "Frontier Advocate" and owner of the press, stated he had purchased the press from Lala Karim Chand and applied for formal sanction to be allowed to maintain a printing press. The Deputy Commissioner believed the transaction to be bona fide, but in view of Brijlal's previous association with Lala Karim Chand he ordered him on 25th May, 1910, to deposit Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government promissory notes as security under section 3 (1) of the Press Act. The same evening the Deputy Commissioner received information that Brijlal was a man of straw, that the purchase could not have been bona fide, and that the so-called sale was a purely fictitious transaction designed to enable Lala Karimchand to carry on his press and avoid the order for security which had been demanded from him. The next day Brijlal brought into court a post office investment certificate for Rs. 1,000. The Deputy Commissioner then informed him that he had for special reasons to vary the security originally demanded and required Brijlal to deposit Rs. 2,000 in cash or Government Promissory notes. The security had not yet been furnished."

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne replied as follows to Mr. Chitnavis: "The Government are unable to give a reply as to whether there is any truth in the statement quoted in the absence of any indication therein as to the specific case in connetion with which it was made. The rules in force at the present time fully provide for preferential treatment in the case of all articles which are manufactured in India from indigenous raw materials, provided the quality is good and the price not unfavourable and also in the case of articles manufactured in India from imported raw material, provided the price of the finished article is not in excess of the price of similar articles manufactured in England and the material employed satisfies such tests as Government may prescribe."

Mr. Robertson replying to Mr. Dadabhoy, said: "As desired by the Hon'ble Member a copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 29th July, 1910, on the general question of the State assistance to be rendered to the industrial progress of the country, as well as a copy of the protests received officially from the commercialy community against the establishment of State manufacturing departments, have been placed on the table. The Hon'ble Member may also refer to pages 34, 184 to 186, 194 to 196, 225, 226 and 227 of the publication entitled, Papers relating to the Industrial Conference held at Ootacamund in September 1908."

The Hon. Mr. Butler answered to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's question about re-admission of educated Indians, as apprentices into the factories as follows: "We have no information, it is believed, that some Government factories take Indians as apprentices. If the Hon'ble Member will indicate in what particular factories apprentices might, with advantage, be received, the matter will be further considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's question re-appointment of trained lawyers to High Judicial Offices. "The Government, as at present advised, are not prepared to take the action indicated."

In answer to Mr. Gokhale's question, Mr. Butler said: "The question is under consideration. There will be some preliminary discussion at the Conference, which is to be held at Allahabad next month.

P. W. D. PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

Mr. Carlyle replied the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's question re-reorganisation of the Provincial Service of the Public Works Department:—"(a) The delay has been due to the complicated nature of the matter and to the very diverse views expressed by the different local Governments consulted, as well as to the necessity of endeavouring to arrive at a solution, which will secure a final settlement of the case; (b) The discontent is due to the reorganisation of 1908, which did not meet the views of the Provincial Service. No members of the service have incurred any actual loss, though they have not benefited up to the present, as they have preferred to remain under the former Rules, rather than to accept the terms of the reorganisation; (c) the question of the reorganisation of the Provincial Engineer Service is under consideration of the Government and no avoidable delay is being allowed to occur, but a further reference to Local Government has proved necessary; (d) as the question is still under consideration the replies of the Local Governments will not be put on the table at any rate, at present."

The following reply by the Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson to the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam to the question re counterfeit silver coins:—"All possible steps are taken to prevent the circulation of counterfeit coins."

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson to the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam to the question re rules regarding telegraphic messages:—"I would invite the attention of the Hon'ble member to my statement in the Council on the 9th March last in reply to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on this subject. The Government of India are aware that objection had been taken to the rule with respect to the re-direction of telegrams, but as I explained before, the rule is based on the analogy of the practice in the United Kingdom, from which it differs in that we allow re-direction free of charge, if the two addresses in the same town, which the British Post Office does not. The reason for the Rule is that in every case of a redirected telegram the Telegraph Department is cut to the expense of sending a fresh message with a new address and it is unreasonable to expect the Department to perform this service free of charge. There is no prospect of Government going back to the practice of free retransmission, nor are they prepared to adopt a partial relaxation of the rule in the manner suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson to the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam to the question remaking the hundred rupee currency note universal:—"So far we are at present able to judge the new universal note have been entirely successful. It is considered advisable, however, to prolong the period of observation before extending the system. The point raised by the Hon'ble Member will be kept prominently in view."

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson to the Hon'ble Raja of Kurupam to the question re abolition of the Proprietary Village service cess:—"(a) I regret that the financial position of the Government of India does not yet enable us to discontinue the cess; (b) the Government are averse from imposing any fresh taxation in the manner suggested by my Hon'ble friend."

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Wood to the Hon'ble Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha's question re-cost of Punitive Police in Peshawar:—"The matter is already under the consideration of the Government of India."

The following reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson to the Hon. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha's question re sale of Postage stamps on Commission. "(a) Discount on the sale of Postage stamps was abolished in 1908. It is impossible to give figures, which will show the effect, which this measure had on the revenue from the sale of stamps as comparison is vitiated by the large decrease in postage rates introduced in October of that year. The Government of India have however no reason to suppose that the abolition of commission had any effect whatever on Postal Revenue, other than relieving the Postal Office of the payment of the commission. (b) The answer to the second question is in the negative. There has been no widespread complaint against the abolition of commission on the sale of postage stamp. Some apprehension was (expressed at the time the change was made, that the public would suffer, but experience showed that such as apprehension was groundless and the Government of India have heard nothing more about it. It may be added that statistics show that the proportion of articles sent "Bearing" has been steadily decreasing since the year 1906-1908, a fact which is hardly consistent with the suggestion, that the public have been unduly deprived of facilities for the purchase of postage stamps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT EXODUS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins replied to the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao's question re exodus of the Government of Bombay to the hills. He said:—"The period spent by the Government of Bombay at Poona has been included in the period of seven months, but Poona is not in fact a hill station. It is the capital of the Bombay Deccan."

2. Without making enquiries which will take some little time, the Government of India are not in a position to explain the variations in the expenditure incurred by the Local Governments referred to; the Government of India will make enquiries on the subject."

HINDU AND MOSLEM ENDOWMENTS.

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins to the Hon'ble Moulvi Syed Shamsul Huda's question regarding the administration of Hindu and Mahomedan endowments: "The questions put by the Hon'ble Member, can, I think, be most conveniently answered together. The subject of the administration of Hindu and Mahomedan endowments of a religious and charitable character, as the Hon'ble Member is doubtless aware, last came before Government in 1909.

In connection with a private Bill on the subject of public Charities Accounts, which the Government of the day permitted Dr. Rashbehari Ghose to introduce, reserving to themselves freedom to accept or oppose it, as soon as it had been circulated for opinion. The result of the general references made, after the introduction of the Bill, was to show that while a considerable body of opinion existed, which held that the administration of such endowments was not satisfactory and which was therefore in favour of the measure, yet there was little or no evidence that these views were shared by most of the persons interested and from whose offerings, many of the institutions in question had been largely maintained.

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Butler to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's questions re filtered water supply and drainage works:—"The information required is being collected. When complete a statement will be laid upon the table.

The following is the reply by the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins to the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy's question regarding the strength and cost of the Criminal Investigation Department. The information asked for is being collected and will be laid on the table as soon as it is ready."

STATE MANUFACTURE.

Amongst the papers placed on the table by the Government of India at to-day's Council meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council are Lord Morley's Despatch, dated the 29th July last on the general question of State assistance to Industrial progress of the country, in connection with Madras Government's proposal, also copies of protests received officially from the commercial community against the establishment of State manufacturing departments. Lord Morley's Despatch after summarising facts of the position continues as follows:—

LORD MORLEY'S DESPATCH.

"I have examined the account which the Madras Government have given of the attempt to erect new industries in the province; the results represents considerable labour and ingenuity, but they are not of a character to remove my doubts as to utility of State efforts in this direction unless it is strictly limited to industrial instruction and avoids semblance of a commercial venture. So limited interference with private enterprise is avoided while there still remains an ample and well defined sphere of activity. The limit disregarded there is the danger that the new State industry will either remain a petty and ineffectual plaything or will become costly and hazardous speculation. I sympathise with the conference and the Madras Government in their anxiety for the industrial development of the Province. But I think that it is more likely to be retarded than promoted by the diversion, to State managed commercial enterprises of funds which are urgently required for the extension of industrial and technical instruction. The policy which I am prepared to sanction is that State funds may be expended upon familiarising the people with such improvements in the methods of production as modern Science and the practice of European countries can suggest. Further than this the State should not go and it must be left to private enterprise to demonstrate that these improvements can be adopted with commercial advantage within the limits here indicated. It appears to me that the objects which the industrial Conference had in view can all be accomplished by means of Technical and Industrial Schools. It is in such schools that a knowledge of new industries and new processes can be imparted, that the use of new implements can best be taught and the Technical skill of the artisans most readily improved. In a leather school the method of chrome tanning can be demonstrated and taught, in a weaving school the indigenous hand-loom can be improved and the advantage of the improvement demonstrated; if the schools are properly managed they will supply the private capitalist with instructed workmen and with all the information he requires for a commercial venture to convert the leather of weaving school into a Government factory in order to demonstrate that the articles can be manufactured and sold to the public at a profit. My objections do not extend to the establishment of a Bureau of industrial information or to the dissemination from such a centre of intelligence and advice regarding new industries, processes or appliances provided that nothing is done calculated to interfere with private enterprise. I accept the views of the Madras Government that a special Officer is required to supervise and extend industrial education in the Presidency and I agree to Mr. Chatterton being so employed, but I am not prepared to sanction a separate Department of Industries with a separate Director."

The despatch closes with particulars already made public of the new appointment sanctioned for Mr. Chatterton and for experts in dyeing, weaving and leather. The protests published as received officially from Commercial community against the establishment of State Manufacturing Department, comprise letters (1) dated 30th November 1911 from Mr. Eardley Norton, Chairman, Indian Aluminium Co., Madras, to the Government of India on the subject of aluminium manufacture; (2) dated 12th October 1908, from Mr. A. D. Pickford, Assistant Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, to the United Provinces Government on the leather manufacture, (3) dated 14th October 1909 from Mr. G. A. Chamber of Messrs. Chamber's & Co., Madras, to the Madras Government on the subject of Tanneries; (4) dated 2nd November 1909 from Mr. J.O. Robertson, Chairman, Madras Trades Association, Madras Government, on the subject of tanneries; (5) dated 2nd November 1909 from Mr. W. R. Hunter, Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, to the Madras Government on the subject of tanneries and weaving school.

SOUTHERN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Tribute to Cavalry Regiment,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JALNA CAMP, JAN. 24.

The whole Cavalry Division under General Remington marched and trotted past Sir Edmund Barrow who was evidently very pleased with the smart and fit appearance of the troops. Subsequently, General Remington rode to the 6th Inniskillings Dragoons, and, forming the regiment into a square, addressed them. Over-night, the regiment had received a cable message that they had won the coveted Victoria Cup, open to all Infantry and Cavalry at home and abroad, also winning the inter-squadron prize three years in succession. General Remington, in congratulating Col. Fryer and the Regiment, said, as its old Colonel, he was proud of them and the great success attained with the rifle. In South Africa, they had helped him out of many a tight corner, and he considered the 6th Inniskillings Dragoons the best regiment in the British Service. Loud cheers were given by the men for General Remington.

ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAT.

Twenty-six Railway Wagons Derailed.

ON Tuesday morning, so it was reported in Bombay in the afternoon, twenty-six wagons of the No. 779 down goods train were derailed. The train was climbing the Ghats when, near Battery Hill, a coupling snapped, and the wagons parted from the rest of the train. Ten ran back as far as Khandalla, ten were derailed at the spot, and the remaining six were reported to have fallen on to an abutment near the Reversing Station.

News of the accident was immediately telegraphed to Bombay, and gang of coolies on break-down trains were despatched from Bombay and Lanavli. The accident was expected to obstruct both the up and down lines for twenty-four hours, and the Poona mail trains in both directions were diverted over the Dhond and Manmad lines.

The Deputy Traffic Manager has issued the following notification:—

"I beg to advise you that intimation has been received that some wagons of a goods train were derailed near the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station about 6-30 o'clock this morning, blocking both roads. It is not at present known how long it will take to clear the line. Certain of the South-East Passenger trains are being diverted via the Dhond and Manmad Lines."

Late last night we were informed that the block has been removed and the line is working as usual.

FATAL BURNS.

Careless Smoking.

Sheikh Baban Sheikh Miya, a Mahomedan, residing in Khetwadi 5th Lane, was smoking a cigarette last night, when a spark accidentally fell on his clothes which took fire and he was severely burnt all over the body. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries shortly after.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

To-morow's Business.

THE following is the final list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay, to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday at 12 noon:—

NEW MEMBERS.

New Additional Members will make the oath or solemn affirmation and take their seats.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY HONOURABLE MEMBERS AND THE ANSWERS THERETO:—

(A list of Questions and Answers is printed separately and laid on the Council Table.)

BILLS.

1. A Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and appointment of Administrators of property by the Courts in the Bombay Presidency—First Reading.

2. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—First Reading.

3. A Bill further to amend the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888—First Reading.

MOTIONS OF WHICH NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN:—

By the Honourable Mr. M. B. Chaubal, LL. B.—(1) After clause 7 of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, to insert the following clause, namely:—

"8. After section 194 of the said Act the following section shall be Insertion of a new section 194A. inserted, namely;—

EXEMPTION OF ARTICLES IMPORTED FOR IMMEDIATE EXPORTATION.

'194A. Subject to such rules, not inconsistent with this Act, as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Standing Committee, shall from time to time frame in this behalf, any article imported into the city for the purpose of immediate exportation may, at the option of the importer, be exempted from the levy of town-duty, if such article is conveyed direct from the place of import to the place of export under such supervision and on payment of such fees therefor as shall be determined in the said rules, provided that no rule framed as aforesaid shall have effect unless and until it is confirmed by Government.'"

(2) To renumber the subsequent clauses of the Bill.

By the Honourable Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S.—That the Rules for the conduct of Business of the Legislative Council, as amended by the Select Committee, may be adopted by the Council.

By the Honourable Rao Bahadur Ganesh Vyankatesh Joshi.—The following amendments in the draft Rules for the Conduct of Business of the Legislative Council, namely:—

I. In rule 15 to omit sub-rule. (2)

II. In rule 28—

(a) for sub-rule (1) to substitute the following sub-rule, namely:—

"(1) In the case of every Bill, there shall be a motion for leave to introduce it."

(b) for sub-rule (3) to substitute the following sub-rule namely:—

"(3) The mover may explain the object and scope of the Bill and his reasons for asking permission to introduce it"; and

(c) to delete sub-rule (6).

III. In rule 29 to delete sub-rule (1).

IV. In rule 33—

(a) sub-rule (1) to substitute the following sub-rule, namely:—

"(1) On the motion for the first reading, the debate on the Bill shall be confined to its general character and scope, no amendments being permitted," and

(b) to delete sub-rules (2) and (3).

V. For rules 34 and 35 "to substitute" the following rules, namely:—

"34. (1) The first reading being carried, the second reading of the Bill shall be moved.

(2) The principles of the Bill only shall be discussed at this stage.

(3) Amendments to the principles of the Bill may be moved.

(4) Seven clear days' notice of such amendments shall be given to the Secretary."

"35. The second reading being adopted, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee."

VI. (a) To insert the following rule as rule 36, namely:—

"36. (1) On presentation of the Select Committee's Report, the Bill as amended by the Select Committee shall be considered clause by clause.

(2) Amendments to clauses may be moved; and new clauses, if necessary, added.

(3) Seven days' clear notice of such amendments and motions for new clauses shall be given to the Secretary.

(4) The Bill may be re-committed to a Select Committee if the Council deems fit." and

(b) To renumber rules 36 to 45.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., will move for leave to introduce a Bill for the Registration of Charities.

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

1. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—

That His Excellency in Council may be pleased to remit the sub-soil water-rate with which the lands in several of the talukas of the province of Gujarat are charged.

2. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Siddhanath Dhonddev Garud:—

That His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take such measures as may be necessary to secure to mahars and other so-called Depressed Classes equal opportunities with His Majesty's other subjects in the matter of education in public and aided schools and appointments in the public service.

3. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—

That His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to remove all restrictions as to the number of pupils to be admitted to Government High Schools.

4. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—

That His Excellency in Council be pleased to direct inquiries as to whether errors have entered into the classification of soils at the last Revision Survey of the Pardi taluka of the district of Surat, and whether the errors are of such a serious character as to render a revision of the Revised Survey Settlement desirable.

5. Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—

That Government will be pleased to give a trial to the principle of local option within specified areas in which the majority of inhabitants express a desire for the removal of liquor shops from such areas.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh:—

That His Excellency in Council may be pleased to remit the "Himayat" (i.e. water-rate) in respect of lands which are charged rates for the supply of water from certain tanks, springs or other sources of water-supply but which have (since ceased to receive such supply.

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola—

That in view of the fact that the Mohorum celebrations of both the last and the current year have proved failures and that on the last Ashura day people were fired upon killed and wounded. His Excellency Sir George Clarke be graciously pleased to take the matter in his hands personally and in consultation with really representative men from amongst the Mahomedan Community, try to provide a satisfactory solution of the problem, by which all risk of the disturbance of peace and order may be eliminated and a peaceful celebration of the holiday may be ensured.

PATERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL:—

1. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2821, dated the 13th September 1910—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bhagdari and Narwadari Tenures Law, 1910.

2. Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Deparment, No. 2873, dated the 21st September 1910—Returning with the of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Law, 1910.

3 Letter from the Officiating the Government of India Legislative Department, No. 2888, dated the 24th September 1910—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Port Trust (Amendment) Law, 1910.

4. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Rules for the conduct of business of he Legislative Council.

DECLARATION OF LONDON.

(Concluded from page 5.)

It is unquestioned doctrine of the Law of Nations that war abrogates and annuls treaty obligations between belligerents. War therefore, it would seem must "a fortiori" abrogate all such weaker and less solemn obligations as are embodied, not in a treaty, but in a Declaration. It would seem consequently that, in case of war between Great Britain and Germany, neither one of them would be under and obligation to the other to allow the flag of the United States to cover enemy's merchandise. If then, that be so, Great Britain might capture any German property and Germany any English property found under that flag.

Whether a Declaration like that of Paris, which was not made by plenipotentiaries duly authorized or that purpose which was not subsequently ratified by their Sovereigns, which indeed contained no ratification clause, and which was the mere expression of the mere opinions, not of States, but of individuals —whether such a document can claim to survive that outbreak of war which abrogates the most solemn treaties made by plenipotentiaries duly authorized for that purpose and subsequently ratified by their Sovereigns, seems almost an idle question. If war abrogates the most formal and sacred treaties, solemnly ratified by the Sovereign Power, it must assuredly abrogate a document informal, unratified and bearing no more mark of authenticity or of sanction than the Declaration of Paris.

But whether the Declaration can, unlike a treaty, survive the outbreak of war between its signatories or whether it cannot, its consequences must in either event be not as it professes, "to establish a uniform doctrine" but only to establish confusion, and as well a different doctrine as a different practice between those States which have acceded to it and those which have not.

Among the latter are still the United States, and for the United States the Declaration of London is a trap. Should the Senate ratify that Declaration, the United States will have, implicitly and inferentially, thereby acceded to the Declaration of Paris itself, to which for over 50 years they have consistently refused to accede.

Not less then, but more confusion must arise to all the States concerned, should the Declaration of London be ratified. For this reason, and still more because of the destruction it would effect of British naval power, it is earnestly to be hoped that the ratification may be prevented by the final rejection of the Naval Prize Bill, if ever that measure is reintroduced into Parliament.

DR. HOLLAND REPLIES.

Dr. Holland, K.C., the eminent English authority on International Law, writing from Payninga House, Oxford, in reply to Mr. Bowles says:—

"Both the Prize Court Convention of 1907 and its complement, the London Declaration of 1909, stand greatly in need of full and well-informed discussion before receiving the Parliamentary approval which ought to be a condition precedent to the ratification of either of them. It is well, therefore that many Chamber of Commerce have called the attention of Government to the detriment to British interests which may in their opinion result from these agreements if ratified; although the representations thus made exhibit, in some cases, so little technical knowledge as to have been readily disposed of by the Foreign Secretary. For the same reason. I welcome the letter from Mr. Gibson Bowles although it contains some statements the inaccuracy of which it may be desirable at once to point out.

1. The Declaration of Paris is neither implicitly nor explicitly adopted by the Declaration of London, "as a part of the common law of nations which can no longer be disputed." The later makes no mentioned of the earlier one, and M. Renault's rapport (as to the interpretative authority of which opinions may well differ) applies the words quoted, not to the Paris Declaration as a whole, but to one only of its articles. Mr. Bowles's statement that "the Declaration of London, if adopted, would reaffirm, and its ratification would, in effect, for the first time ratify, the Declaration of Paris" cannot be supported.

2 Mr. Bowles asserts it to be "unquestioned doctrine of the Law of Nations that war abrogates and annuls treaty obligations between belligerents." One would have supposed it to be common knowledge that large classes of treaties are wholly unaffected by war. Such are, for instance, what are called "conventions transitoires," because their effect is produced once for all, as in the case of cessions of territory; and notably treaties entered into for the regulation of the conduct of war, such as the Geneva Convention, many of The Hague Conventions of 1907, and the Declaration of Paris itself which Mr. Bowles appears to think would "ipso facto" cease to be obligatory between its signatories on their becoming belligerent.

It is a pleasure to be able to agree with Mr Bowles in his wish that the Naval Prize Bill, if reintroduced, should be rejected, though I would rather say "withdrawn." You have already allowed me (on July 10) to point out that if the Convention and Declaration are to be effectively discussed in Parliament they should be disentangled from that Bill into which the Convention, and, by implication the Declaration, have been incongruously thrust. This practically non-contentious consolidation Bill, after several times securing the approval of the House of Lords, has hitherto for several years awaited the leisure of the House of Commons, but was suddenly reintroduced last Session, apparently as an unobtrusive vehicle for the new and highly debateable matter contained in the two above-mentioned documents. May I now repeat my suggestion that "the debateable questions arising under the Convention of 1907 and the Declaration of 1909 should first be threshed out in discussions on a Bill dealing with these questions only; and that the decision, if any, thus arrived at should be subsequently inserted, freed from hypothesis, in the Consolidation Bill"?]

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY FUND.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 24.

At a meeting held at the palace of Nawab Fategh Ali Khan, Lahore, a Provincial Committee was framed for the collection of subscription in aid of the Mohamedan University at Aligarh. An Executive Committee was formed and it was decided that District Committee be formed throughout the Punjab to collect subscriptions. A deputation headed by His Highness the Aga Khan, is expected to arrive here and other Punjab towns next month. The Aga Khan writes that he has already secured promises to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees towards the Moslem University fund.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a Hindu labourer, aged about 28, was found lying dead on the railway bridge at Matunga, Sion Road. Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent Sullivan and Inspector Fazul M. Taki of the Criminal Investigation Department on receiving the information motored to the spot. The deceased's head was found battered and his ribs broken and there were several other injuries on the body. The police are making enquiries in the matter.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will be sailed on Saturday, 28th January:—

A Class, Handicap, Course No. 55, length 11-45 miles; start at 3-25 p. m.

B Class, Handicap, Course No. 43 rev. plus 2 rev, length 9-27 miles; start at 3 30 p. m.

C Class, Handicap, Course, same as B Class, start at 3-35 p. m.

Ships' Boat Race, Course No. 3 plus 2 rev, length 7-10 miles; start at 3-20 p. m.

Course No. 55 from Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon starboard—Mark Buoy starboard—Committee Vessel—North Karanja Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

Course No. 43 reversed: From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy Port—Mark Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

Course No. 2 reversed: From Committee Vessel to mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Port—middle ground Buoy Port—Committee Vessel.

Course No. 3: From Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy starboard—Committee Vessel.

Ships' boat entries by 6 p. m. on Thursday.

In consequence of the death of the Nawab of Junagadh, the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, who had gone to Verawal, for lion shooting, has returned to Bhavnagar.

SKIN DRIED, CRACKE
AND PEELED OFF

In Scales, Leaving Face Raw. V
Painful. Made Her Low in He
Used Cuticura Ointment. In
than a Week Trouble Gone. O
Things Soothed for the Mom
but Cuticura Ointment Cured.

"My child for some three or four years had been suffering from an ailment of the skin on the face, both in extremely cold weather and when the sun was hot. The skin would dry and crack, then peel off in scales, leaving her poor face quite raw. When the skin used to peel off, people used to ask me, until I was tired, 'Oh, what is the matter with her face?' Some even went so far as to say I neglected it, whereas I was continually applying some ointment or other. Some of these soothed for the time, but it would get as bad as ever, and if she happened to cry, the tears running on the raw places were very painful. It made her very low in her general health, and her hair commenced to come out. It spread on to her forehead and all around her mouth.

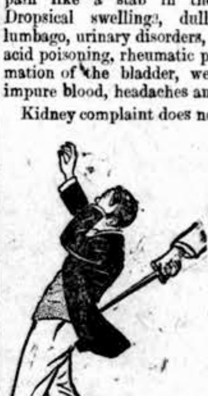
"It was about this time that I sent for the Cuticura Ointment. After applying it continually for three days it showed signs of mending until in less than a week it had completely gone, and what is most important, has not returned with the cold weather. I rubbed some Cuticura Ointment on her scalp, and her hair stopped falling out, and I am thankful it is to be had so reasonable in price. I had spent a lot on other things which only soothed for the moment, but Cuticura Ointment cured." (Signed) Mrs. B. J. Roberts, 17, Cranworth St., Bootle, Liverpool, England, Jan. 17, 1910.

Sold throughout the world. London depot, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free booklet on skin and scalp diseases.

LIKE A STAB IN THE BACK.

One of the symptoms of kidney disease pain like a stab in the back. Others Dropsical swellings, dull ache in the lo lumbago, urinary disorders, gravel and stone, acid poisoning, rheumatic pains, puffy eyes, inf mation of the bladder, weakness and drowsin impure blood, headaches and dizziness.

Kidney complaint does not affect everyone in same way. No pati has ALL the sympto but EVERY patient some of them. If, h ever, you have ANY t of kidney and bl der weakness, y trouble may alre have reached a m serious stage than think. The kidneys m be breaking down, the bladder may sudd ly lose control of t water.



"EVERY PICTURE TELLS A STORY."

Doan's Blackache Ki ney Pills cure d by cleansing the uri system, keeping t bladder active and hel ing the kidneys to thr off the excess uric ac and other poisons th cause the above sym toms and diseases. Doan's pills reach the cau of kidney disease, that is why cures are lasting.

"The pains I had in my back were just like stab," says Mr. C. Poynter, of 89, College Ro Masbro', Rotherham, England. "There were pai ful bladder disorders, too, and the water contain sediment.

"My ankles swelled, and I thought dropsy w setting in. I was always tired, and my heart w affected.

"I felt much better when I had taken two boxe of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and before the medicine made me well. IT IS THREE Y SINCE I WAS CURED, yet I still keep well."

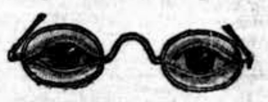
Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10-8-0; DOAN'S MEDICINES, P. O. Box 20,

The Spanish Inquisition

is famous in history for its terrible tortures. But inquisitor ever invented methods for producing mor fearful agony than is borne to-day by the victims Sciatica. Mr. M. W. Knowles, Tragant St., Bat Eng., says: "Five years ago I was prostrated with Sciatica. From my right thigh to the bottom of my foot darted excruciating pains. I suffered day and night. The pain would wake me in the night, and then there was no more sleep for me. I tried every medicine I knew, but nothing seemed to help I procured a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm and effect of that first bottle was wonderful. It seem beyond belief. I have now used two bottles an have not a single pain. I believe I am entirel cured."

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists an Medicine Vendors throughout India.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.



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DASTOOR & C

OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,

Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Horn Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST
AND
ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,

Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA Girgaum, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. Ratan Tata and Passive Resisters.

THE following is the text of Mr. Ratan Tata's letter to Mr. Gandhi on the above subject :—

York House, Twickenham, November 18, 1910.

My dear Mr. Gandhi,—I desire to contribute a second sum of Rs. 25,000 in aid of the Indian struggle in the Transvaal.

About this time last year I was happy to give a similar sum and since then nearly a lakh of rupees have been subscribed by our countrymen in different parts of India towards the heavy expense of maintaining this most unequal struggle. This is no doubt satisfactory as far as it goes, but in my opinion it is not enough. Indeed when I think of the vast importance of this question, and the magnificent stand which a handful of our countrymen in the Transvaal have made and are making for the honour of our motherland, I feel constrained to say that the support which India has so far lent to her brave sons and daughters in their heroic and most righteous struggle in a distant land has not been adequate.

Not only for their sakes, therefore, but for the honour and well-being of Indians in all parts of the world, I say that a great duty rests upon us at the present time. We must recognise the significance of the issues involved, and see to it that the great sacrifices made and sufferings so willingly endured by the Indian community in South Africa are not rendered useless by our supineness or neglect. We, in India, must not forget that you and your fellow-workers in the Transvaal have suffered much and have sacrificed much to maintain our country's honour in the Transvaal, and that though your spirit might be steadfast, your resources would be considerably diminished in so prolonged a struggle. I feel, therefore, that unless you receive renewed support it [illegible]ld be difficult for you to carry on so unequal a [illegible]t. I am confident the mass of the British public would not, for one moment, countenance the injustice which is done to our people if only they were aware of it, and we must therefore persist in our effort of rousing general public attention, not only in India, but in England also, to the wrong inflicted on our people.

It is my earnest and devout hope that the new Parliament in South Africa will let one of its first acts be a satisfactory settlement of this vexed questio[illegible]urable to all, and compatible with our status [illegible]itizens of the British Empire.

But it is not enough to hope. We must also show that we are determined. This determination you in the Transvaal have shown in no small measure. Therefore, I think it is the clear duty of all in India at this juncture to do what lies in their power—to give those who are engaged in this supremely important struggle the confident feeling that the vigorous and sustained support, both material and moral, of their countrymen in India is behind them.

If the cheque which I enclose herein will in any degree be instrumental in giving you and your fellow-workers this feeling, my object in sending it will have been accomplished.—Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) RATAN TATA.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 24.

A deep depression has appeared over the West Punjab. The weather, in consequence, is unsettled over the greater part of north-west India. A slight precipitation has been fairly general in Kashmir and the north-west Frontier Province. A few falls have occurred in Assam.

The forecast shows a fairly general precipitation in Kashmir and the West Himalayas. A local rainfall is expected in the plains of north-west Frontier Province the Punjab, and the north-west of the United Provinces.

[illegible]BAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH JANUARY.

[illegible]mary of observations recorded at 8 hours Tuesday, the 24th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the submontane districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme eastern districts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal at Karachi, and in excess at the other stations; the minimum is higher than usual over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal at Veraval but continues in excess elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Day temperature remains in slight excess; night temperature has fallen and is now normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Konkan where night temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in slight excess at most stations; the minimum is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure which lay over upper Sind is shown to-day over the south-west Punjab, and has intensified considerably. Heavy cloud has appeared in the submontane districts of the Punjab where local rain is likely.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Scindia," Jan. 25.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" will sail from stream to-day with following passengers. Medical inspection will take place at the Ballard Pier at 11-30 a m. sharp.

TO SUEZ—Reed, Mrs

TO LONDON.

Goldfrap, Lt H W
Gross, Mr
Hunter, Mrs A and child
Young, Col C F
Westmorland, Mr

TO LIVERPOOL—Combe, Maj-Gen B

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 7th January.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 7th Jan. 1911. G.I.P. Ry. Including I.M. Ry. System...	2792·17	1660134	......	1660134
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	29414	......	29414
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	1223	......	1223
Total...	2958·12	1690771	......	1690771
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 7th Jan. 1910 G.I.P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System...	2784·67	1769321	......	1769321
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	25352	... ..	25352
B.-K. Ry........	40·29	1162	......	1162
Total	a 2950·62	1795835	......	1795835
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+7·50	−109187	......	−109187
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	......	+ 4062	... ..	+ 4062
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 61	......	+ 61

a As per Final Audited return of traffic for June 1910.

BY THE WAY.

CIGARETTES IN AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Tobacco Regie shows that the sales of the weed in 1909 had risen to 266,000,000 kronen within the Empire, and 6,500,000 kronen worth went abroad. The total of these amounts would equal about £10,900,000. Cigarettes represent about 36.65 per cent., of the total cigars 31·85 per cent. and the balance shows the amount of ordinary tobacco. During the last ten years there has been a marked diminution in the sale of cigars, but in the same period the sale of cigarettes has risen from 23.31 per cent. to 36.65 per cent. The consumption of tobacco to-day is about 15 grammes per head per annum. During the year 1909 the number of cigars sold is given at 1,204,000,000 or 8,500,000 less than the number sold in the preceding year. The revenue from the sale of cigarettes in 1909 shows an increase of 7,000,000 kronen, or £280,000.

"SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE."

Here is an explanation of the rhyme, "Sing a Song of Sixpence"—The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the four-and-twenty-hours. The bottom of the pie is the world. The top crust represents the sky. The opening of the pie is the dawn of the day, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fit for a king. The king in his counting-house counting out his money is the sun. The money the king is counting represents the golden sunshine. The queen, who sits in the parlour, is the moon. The honey she is eating is the moonlight. The industrious maid who is working in the garden before the sun has risen is the day dawn and the clothes she hangs out are clouds. The bird who so tragically ends the song by nipping off her nose is the hour of sunset.

DEPLORABLE !

If we can trust the "Ethische Kultur," a very unsatisfactory state of things exists in Germany. From statistics appearing in this publication, it appears that during fifteen years—from 1880 to 1905—1,258 scholars (boys and girls) in Germany, have committed suicide. The returns vary with the year. Sometimes they are very high, and sometimes low. Thus in 1906 they fell from 8 to 7 7 per thousand, but the next year's return places them at 9, and in 1908 these early suicides had risen to 12 is 4. With an unconscious disregard of logic, 10 per cent. of these suicides are attributed to "want of energy." Eighteen per cent are set down as being due to ill-health, and 24 per cent, to overwork. No cause is assigned for 23 per cent. of the deaths.

THE PSEPHOGRAPH.

In connection with the discussion on the Referendum, readers may be interested in the patent of an Italian inventor, M. Eugene Boggiano. The apparatus resembles in appearance a "penny-in-the-slot" machine. The voter, according to "T. P's Weekly," passes first before the polling agent, who verifies his right to vote and then hands him a metal disc about the size of a 5fr. piece. He then passes to the back of the machine, and drops the disc into the slot which corresponds to his decision. The machine automatically registers the total number of voters, while above the space where the total number of votes is shown there are spaces where the numbers for and against are registered. These spaces, however are concealed from view during the voting. It is only when the poll is closed that the screens which cover these spaces are unlocked by the polling agent, when the result of the vote is at once revealed. This together with the fact that but one disc is used, ensures absolute secrecy of the ballot.

ITS COST AND INFALLIBILITY.

There is no possibility of error with the psephograph, because the votes registered must correspond when added together to the final total, which is also shown on the face of the machine. A municipal Referendum in Rome costs about £1,000 but one of these machines, it is claimed, can be worked for £3 a day. The machine has been used successfully at Referenda in Rome and Milan, and is now being exhibited in Paris where its suitability for taking the vote in Parliamentary divisions is being considered.

BIRD CHARMER OF PARIS.

An interesting personage in Paris is M. Henri Pol, who is known as "le charmeur d'oiseaux." He has recently retired from the Post Office, and has received from the Ministry of Agriculture a medal. That the Department of Agriculture should recognise the work of M. Pol is appropriate, for in feeding the birds M. Pol is assisting agriculture far more than the ordinary rural dweller is inclined to admit. M. Pol has trained the birds to take crumbs of bread from his hand, and they know him so well, and confided so in him, that they would frequently follow him from the Tuilleries to the Post Office. M. Pol is sixty-six years of age, and before he became interested in the birds, his pastime was angling.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE VISITORS' BOOKS.

The visitors' books at Buckingham Palace have been replaced by two fresh volumes. The books last about three years before they become filled, and they are then, says "M. A. P.," put carefully away in a room in the Lord Chamberlain's department. Each book contains 500 pages, and they are bound in dark red calf with a crown in gold in the centre of the cover, and are fastened with a silver-gilt clasp. In the ordinary way the books that have been recently put away would have lasted for another six months, but on the occasion of the late King's death close on eighty pages were used up in a few days; the average number of pages used in a week is between three and four.

SHIELDS FOR POLICEMAN.

In some continental countries (parts of Italy for example), where criminals defend themselves with firearms as a common practice, the police when employed on a dangerous expedition carry with them shields of bullet-proof material, which they hold up as a protection from revolver shots, and also, if expedient, use as battering rams for the prostration of their adversaries. Shields of this sort are said to be very efficient instruments, and it may be imagined that if the London police had been supplied with them during the "Battle of Stepney," observes the "Newcastle Chronicle," they could have broken into the room where the foreign desperadoes were hiding, and rushed" them without great risk of being themselves shot down.

AVIATION PERSONATION.

The organisers of a Swiss aviation meeting at Duebendorf were the dupes of a clever swindler, who, impersonating Herr Grade (the German airman) received several loans of money, as he was just a "little short." Suspicion was aroused after a little, says the "Aero," and investigations proved the real Herr Grade to be anywhere but at Duebendorf. The matter was given over to the police, and it was found that the so-called aviator was a man with a long prison record for frauds of a similar character. He was promptly caught and handed over to the Zurich authorities.

SHAVING PRECAUTIONS,

As for razors, each attendant, it is recommended, shoulp possess not less than three, one before use did them in boiling water and disinfectant solution. When the shaving is complete they should again be dipped in boiling water and disinfectant then sharpened on a strop kept clean and freely from dust, and finally after again dipping in a disinfectant, placed in the hot cupboard until further required, The soap used should be a powdered germicidal soap kept in bottles with glass sprinklers, It is also laid down that an attendant before setting about his work with each customer should wash his hands with antiseptic soap. Well these regulations look all right, and we shall all be glad when they are fully enforced.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.

You gave on the way a pleasant smile,
And thought no more about it;
It cheered a life that was sad the while,
That might have been wrecked without it.
And so for the smile and its fruitage fair
You'll reap a Crown sometime—somewhere.

You spoke one day a cheering word,
And passed to other duties;
It warmed a heart, new promise stirred,
And painted a life with beauties.
And so for the word and its silent prayer
You'll reap a Palm sometime—somewhere.

You lent a hand to a fallen one,
A lift in kindness given;
It saved a soul when help was none,
And won a heart for heaven.
And so for the help you proferred there
You'll reap a Joy sometime—somewhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TWELFTH NIGHT.

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums.

Twelfth Day was once a great festival and an occasion for much merry-making. It commemorates the visit of the Wise Men of the East to the Christ-child, and is said to have been first observed in 1813. In the Middle Ages Twelfth Night was observed by the Church as a festival, and a short play was performed which was called "The Feast of the Star." Three priests with their attendants, carrying offerings, proceed to the Altar from different directions, the one who came from the east of the church pointing with his staff to a star. A short dialogue followed, after which was chanted "Let the Magi come." A procession was then formed, and a crown with a star was lighted up and pointed out as "The Star in the East." Two priests stood, one each side of the Altar, and chanted, "We are those whom you seek," then drew aside a curtain and showed a child, to whom all paid homage. The attendants next made the offerings of gold, frankincense and myrrh, these being eventually apportioned among the priests. The Magi continued to pray, and eventually slumbered, when a child, representing an angel, appeared saying "All things which the prophets said are fulfilled"; after this came a chant which ended the service.

OTHER OLD CUSTOMS.

In 1774, the custom in England was to give parties on Twelfth Night. Tea, Twelfth Day cake, often decorated with the figures of a King and Queen in icing, and other good things were provided, and after this fare had been partaken of, lots were drawn to decide who should be King and Queen, Ministers of State, Maids of Honour, and so forth, the characters having to be supported until midnight. A quaint custom was observed in a little village in Staffordshire. When the people were assembled on the green, or at some central point, one of the villagers would suddenly appear with a horse-skin on him with which he danced, making sharp noises with a bow and arrow meanwhile. Half a dozen fellow-villagers wearing imitation deer's heads joined him, dancing Morris and other country dances to music. It was on Thealfth Night too in 1600 that Ben Jonson's masque of Hymen was performed before the Court, and a few years later it is recorded the gentlemen of Gray's Inn performed a Twelfth Day masque at Whitehall. The English nobility entered heartily into these amusements, and among other pastimes they used to divert themselves on Twelfth Night with the blowing up of pasteboard castles, piercing stags which were made of paste and filled with claret and pelting one another with egg shells filled with perfumed water. Large pies also were much in evidence, filled with live frogs, which jumped out when any one of an inquiring mind ventured to lift the lid. The Twelfth Day Cake was much in evidence for many years, but it is never—or hardly ever—seen nowadays.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 25th January.

85. Detail for the week ending 28th instant :—

To-day, Wednesday, the 25th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p. m. Dress.—Drill order, Uniform with caps. Subject—Company Drill and Fire Discipline and Skirmishing. Paras. 45 to 85 Infantry Training 1905 (Reprinted with amendments 1908.)

Thursday the 26th inst.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m., and at 6-30 p m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

II. Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Friday the 27th inst.—"E" Coy. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

86. Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under :—

Thursday 26th inst—"D" Coy. All Parts.

Friday 27th inst.—All Parts any Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

II. Miniature Range—Matches 5 and 6 will be fired at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6 to 7-30 p.m.

87. Camp of Instruction—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 28th January to the 4th February 1911.

Conveyances.—On Saturday the 28th inst. special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Station will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 30th January to 4th February :—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-31 a.m.
From Colaba 4-10 p m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers must on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental Orders or without tickets.

Bedding. All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 26th inst.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 27th and open in Camp on the 28th instant.

88. Church Parade.—It is notified for information that the parade services for the Corps in Camp on sunday the 29th instant will be as under :—

Roman Catholic 9 a. m.
Church of England 11 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, Side arms only.

89. Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "G" Coy with effect from this date :—

No. 6390 Corpl A. R. S. Hayne, to be Sergeant.
No. 6731 L Corpl H B. Murray, to be Corporal.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Competition will be held in Camp on Monday and Thursday evening in Camp week. The names of intending Competitors must be sent in to the Adjutant with their approximate weights not later than 12 noon on Friday the 27th instant after which no entries will be accepted. All Competitors must be weighed in Camp in presence of Captain Hon. A. Hill Trevor otherwise they will not be allowed to compete.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Dumbia," Jan. 26.

The following passengers are expected to arrive here from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbia," to-morrow at 5 a m. Passengers will land at Ballard Pier:—

Aury, Capt
Bec, Mr and Mrs
Barre, Mr
Connor, Rev O
Chastenet, Mr
Carroll, Mr
Ford, Major and Mrs
Grant, Mr
Kedarnath, Mr
Kaham Singh, Sirdar
Particha, Mr
Pescia, Mr
Panizza Giacomo Mr
Stuart, Mr
Smith, Mr
Western, Mr

and 60 cabin passengers Ballard Pier.

Party Cakes for the Children are best when made at home. You can be certain then that the ingredients are all wholesome and clean.

To ensure best results, however—use

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder. It makes cakes so nice, light and digestible that children can eat them with safety.

Made by Brown & Polson. Recipes in every tin for cakes particularly suited for children.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

JOHN HERMAN MERIVALE.

John Herman Merivale seems to have been one of those men, of whom there are, perhaps, a handful in every generation, who, while finding one of their chief pleasures in the composition of scholarly English, are yet lacking in vigour of creative impulse and whose work, accordingly, swiftly passes out of sight. He wrote for the "New Monthly" and "Quarterly" reviews, and versified fluently, but succeeded less in original work than in translations from Greek, Italian, and German. His charm of manner, however, coupled with his real appreciation of literature gave him access to most of the eminent literary men of his day, and the chief interest of the extacts from his journal which Mr. Edward H. A. Koch has just published at the Priory Press, Hamstead, under the title of "Leaves from the Diary of a Literary Amateur" (pp. 59, 2s. 6d. net), is that it gives us impressions at first hand of writers of whom men will never be tired of hearing. We have glimpses of Byron, Wordsworth, and Scott. We meet Sheridan, who was brilliant during his second bottle, but a mere bore after his third. Lord Northington puts in an appearance, who, when Master of the Rolls, begged the King's permission to have morning instead of evening sittings, on the ground that he was in the habit of getting drunk in the afternoon and could not trust the justice of his decisions later in the day. The elder Disraeli was "incredibly, almost ludicrously, dull in conversation, perpetually aiming at something like wit and attempting to tell a story, in which he uniformly fails in a manner burlesque enough to make a stage character." "Conversation Sharp" tells a tale of a nation in which a candidate for high political honours had to prove his fitness for office by examining the sun through a telescope and pronouncing it triangular, and mentions of Sidney Smith that he "has sent up a draft of a bill for abolishing all female children within the age of three—especially Brougham's daughter."

PORTRAYAL OF COLERIDGE.

Nothing could be more charming than the picture of Coleridge. He soon took his chair and began to hold forth "ex cathedra." He brought downstairs with him the folio edition of Baxter's History of his Life and times as a sort of text to preach from, and at first began to eulogise the book and its author. The former bore witness to the value he appears to see upon it from the number of registers inserted in almost every page. The author he designated as the most eminently entitled of any character he knows to the blessings of the peacemaker. From Baxter, the strain of his argument flowed almost imperceptibly into metaphysics and the most abstruse mysteries of religion. Of course Coleridge once he was up in his metaphysical flying machine, was soon out of sight and a later visit, while renewing Merivale's astonishment at the seer's flow of language brilliance of imagery, and exalted powers of eloquence left him doubtful whether his obscurity was or was not due to a lack of clearness in his ideas. Merivale's feelings concerning Irving were mixed. As an orator he exceeded his highest expectations. "I certainly never witnessed such a combination of all the qualities of an orator in such high perfection. Countenance, gesture, voice, all grand and imposing in the highest degree. Frequence and force of imagery equal to Jeremy Taylor," and, above all, an inspiring note of conviction. In private he was less impressive. Merivale met him at Basil Montague's, and Irving although a guest, acted as if himself the host, accepting the visit as to himself; he admitted also that he had hardly read a word of Byron's "Vision of Judgment," although he had denounced it from the pulpit. "I did not see enough to form a judgment," says Merivale, "but what I did see was not favourable." There are other plums, but those samples show that this was too good a book to be allowed to sleep in the privately printed "Family Memorials" of the Merivales.

BOOKS FOR THE YOUNG.

No one who does part of his Christmas marketing the bookshops can fail to have been struck for some years back with the excellence of the books for the young. They are generally excellent in tone and contents. Once upon a time the ideal inculcated by such books was very much that of Poor Richard. Leigh Hunt alludes to this when he says, "The children's books in those days were Hogarth's pictures taken in their most literal acceptation. Every good boy was to ride in his coach and be a lord mayor, and every bad boy was to be hung or eaten by lions." Later, Day sought to build character on a sounder foundation, and his "Sandford and Merton," with its Mr. Barlow, who found sermons in stones and preached them, fixed the type for long. Nowadays the didactic purpose, if it exists, is duly subordinate; the book seeks to interest its readers in science or invention, and if the purpose is of an ethical sort; it seeks to attain its object by exhibiting the heroic qualities of historic personages. The form is often as good as the matter. The print is good and the binding attractive, while the pictures have shared in the rise all round in the level of book illustration. No doubt, accordingly, most of the young in these days enter the palace of literature through golden gates. They are a fortunate generation. Many have told us how their first literary perceptions were awakened by the reading of some dingy volume discovered in a dusty garret. It might be an edition of the "Arabian Nights," cheap when new and now dilapidated, but it opened up a world of romance and magic; or some book of fairy tales so badly illustrated that the picture of a horse might have a daub of green or pink, which, however, it must be admitted, all the better fitted it for being the companion of its owner on his adventures.

"MARIE CLAIRE."

There is a good instance of this sort in that book, "Marie-Claire," over which the French reading public are at present in some danger of losing their heads. The girl, while at the farm, comes upon a copy of "Telemaque." Its corners are rounded by having been long carried in the pocket; the two first pages are gone, and the third is foul enough to be illegible, but it is "Telemaque" and a new planet. She repairs to it at meal-times in the corn-loft, where she has hid it behind a beam, and it gives her so much happiness and becomes so vivid an element in her life that she comes to conceive of it as a little prisoner whom she is visiting by stealth. One day she has a delightful experience. She is leaning on her elbows at the window of the loft after a reading. The sun is going down in clouds as soft and beautiful as down, and the vivid green is fading out of the trees. Suddenly she becomes aware that she is walking with Telemaque, in the landscape. The voice of the old servant of the farm summoning her to work is unheeded, for she is very happy, and hand in hand with her hero she is moving towards the sun. The shining clouds are just parting to admit the two when a rude hand and a sharp voice recall her to reality. It is the angry servant, and from that day the girl saw no more of her book "Telemaque." "Marie-Claire" is far from a commonplace book, and although it does not wholly spare the British reader his blushes, is a book to be recommended. Its incidents are singularly fresh, and painted with a few strokes of the pen, while the narrative flows with the clarity and swiftness of a mountain rivulet. The best part is the realistic idyll of farm life. Such an incident as the nursing of the sheep stung by the viper is exquisitely conceived. But one suspects that in the enthusiasm in France, which has already carried it into its eighteenth thousand there is added to a perception of the intrinsic merit of the book the sense of wonder that it has been written by a seamstress who, finding her eyesight failing, indulged herself in an old passion for composition and did "Marie-Claire" right off.

REMINISCENCES OF "J. K. S."

Mr. A. C. Benson furnishes to the pages of a recent "Cornhill" some Etonian reminiscences of J. K. Stephen, the poet and wit, whose premature death was such a grievous loss to English letters. "One picturesque scene remains to this day in my memory. Jim Stephen was, among other things, a hopelessly unpunctual boy. He was so often late for chapel that he received an intimation that he must amend his ways or the consequences would be serious. The ceremonial of the service was impressive. The Sixth Form assembled in the ante-chapel with the choir. At this moment the portentous figure of Jim Stephen appeared, glaring in at the glass doors of the screen, which had been closed by the verger. He waited until Hornby's head was bowed in prayer; then he passed through the doors, closed them, and walked up the aisle with extreme dignity, keeping his glance fixed upon the Headmaster. It was exactly timed. Just as he slipped into his place, Hornby rose refreshed, wholly unaware of the interruption, and perhaps a little puzzled by the broad smiles of the Collegers." Stephen is remembered by many as "the aptest and wittiest of extempore speakers." There was an occasion when an elderly man spoke in a confident manner about the detailed prospects of the immortal spirit. Jim Stephen replied with much incisiveness. He quoted Wordsworth's line, 'Heaven lies about us in our infancy,' and added that this did not constitute a reason why we should lie about it when we were middle-aged."

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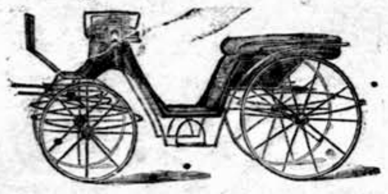

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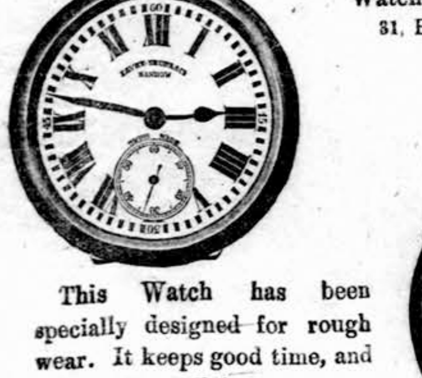

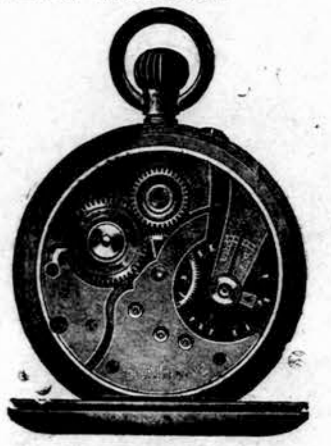

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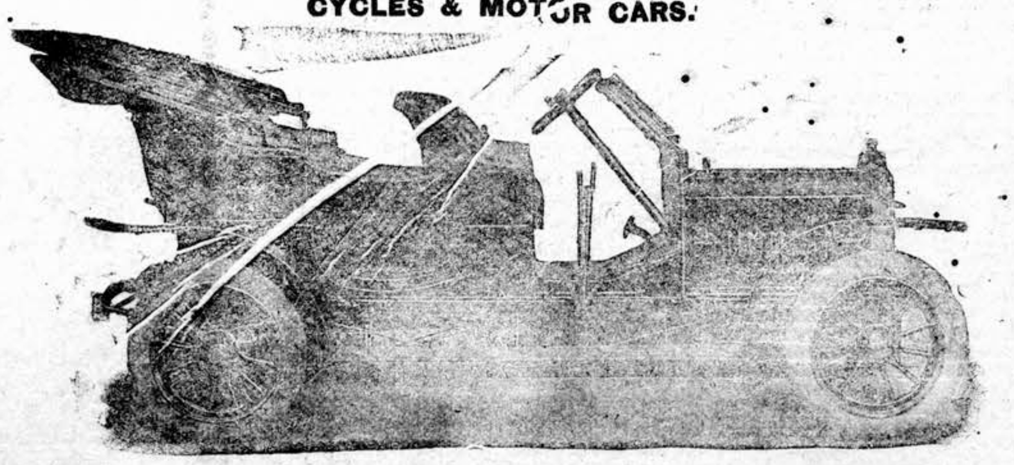

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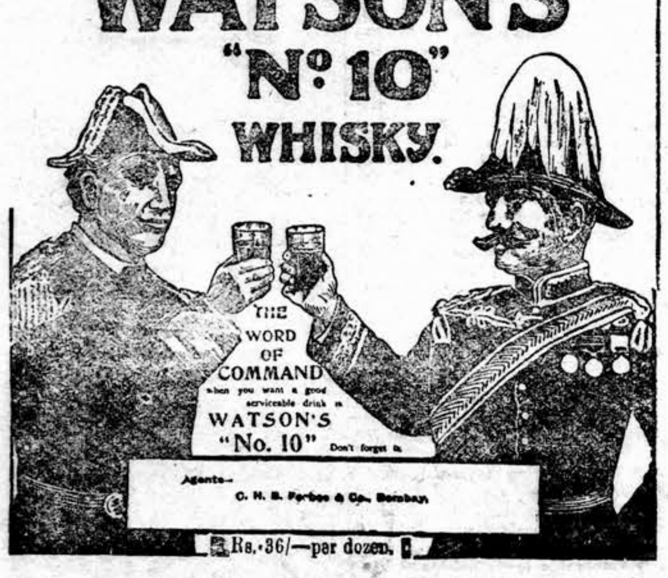
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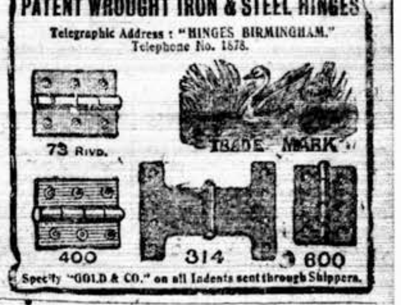

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